The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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REPORTS OF WRECKS

Believed That the W. H. Gilcher Has Foundered.

ITS NAME IS NOT KNOWN.

Unmistakable Evidence of a Disaster Found.

WRECKAGE TELLS A STORY.

Wind and Waves Cause Havoc All Along the Chain.

VALUABLE LUMBER CARGOES LOST

The great gale of last Friday and Saturday wrecked a large steamer and a schooner near the South Manitou Island, at the foot of Lake Michigan, and it is almost certain that the crews of both boats were lost.

The steel steamer W. H. Gilcher, with coal from Buffalo to Milwaukee, passed through the Straits of Mackinaw at 2:20 p. m. last Friday and put out into Lake Michigan. An hour afterward the storm was at its height. Since that time nothing has been heard of the Gilcher, and it was feared last night it was the unfortunate steamer.

The Gilcher was a sister boat of the steamer Western Reserve, lost on Lake Superior Aug. 30 last with all on board save one. It had powerful machinery, and, until the Western Reserve was lost, the pair were supposed to be capable of living through any storm. It is owned by J. C. Gilchrist and others of Cleveland, is valued at $200,000, and is doubtless fully insured. It was built by the Cleveland Ship Building company in 1891, and for a time held the banner for big grain cargoes, having taken 110,000 bushels of wheat out of Chicago the first season.

The Gilcher left Buffalo last Tuesday, and after unloading coal at Milwaukee was to go to Escanaba and load iron ore for Ashtabula. From there, so a Buffalo dispatch last night states, it was to go to Toledo and load soft coal for Lake Superior. It carried a crew of some twenty-two men.

A Cleveland dispatch this morning states that the Gilcher is several days overdue. Its owners have heard nothing from it since it entered Lake Michigan last Friday, and they have grave fears for its safety. The steamer ought to have been in Milwaukee last Saturday.

Passed Through Wreckage.

The steamer foundered near the island, while the schooner was cast almost bottom side up far upon the beach. The names of either boats cannot yet be learned, as the gale, followed so closely by another, this time from the east, has demoralized shipping, and it is too soon as yet to determine what boats are missing.

The schooner John Shaw, in tow of the steamer John F. Eddy, reached here yesterday afternoon. The Shaw and Eddy had weathered the gale at anchor under the Manitous.

"When off the South Manitou on our way to Chicago," Capt. George Dennis of the Shaw said last night, "we passed through a large quantity of wreckage. Doors, stools, window sash, and part of a steamer's bridge, with the bell still upon it, were floating in the lake. The stanchions to the bridge, which was painted white, were of stripped oak. The bridge was about five feet wide fore and aft, but I do not know how long it was. The doors had sash in the top panels. The glass, of course, was broken out. We could see nothing which would give any indication of what the name of the unfortunate craft was. There is not a particle of doubt but the wreckage was from some steamer which had foundered not far from there."

Schooner Bottom Up.

Capt. Dennis also reported that a medium-sized schooner, with its bilge and part of its bottom showing, was on the beach of the island. It had a cargo of hemlock lumber. The bottom had been newly calked. He did not learn the name of the schooner.

The finding of the wreckage by the Shaw, taken in connection with the discoveries of the steamer Pawnee when cruising around the Manitous Monday, leaves no doubt that the wreckage is from some boat which went to the bottom.

A report was current yesterday that the lost steamer was the Jay Gould of the Lake Superior line. Inquiry at the office last night showed that the Gould was at Ashland, and that all the other boats of the line were accounted for. The steamers of the Northern Michigan and Seymour lines had all been heard from since the storm. The lost boat was evidently not a passenger steamer.

The steamer Saranac, which arrived last night from Buffalo, passed the Manitous at night. The only wreckage seen in that vicinity consisted of ties and telegraph poles, which well covered the surface of the lake. The Codorus of the Anchor line was the only other arrival from the lower lakes.

Weatherbeaten Craft.

Vessels of the fleet which were caught by the gale of last Friday and Saturday at the foot of Lake Michigan began to arrive yesterday. The stories the Captains told of the storm's fury easily explain the large number of wrecks which the gale left in its track.

"As we lay at anchor under the Manitous," Capt. H. Brown of the steamer Langdon said, "the waves ran so high that a man could not get forward of amidship without being washed overboard. It was one constant succession of unmense waves falling over the boat."

The steamer City of Rome, bound to South Chicago with coal, lay at anchor some eight hours under St. Helena, and then resumed her voyage. The storm was at its height, but the Captain knew that the steamer Robert Mills had a cargo for the same dock at South Chicago, and the boat which arrived there first would have the first turn at the dock. For hours all communication between the forward and after ends of the boat was cut off by the immense seas which swept over the deck. It would have been impossible for any of the crew to have gone a quarter of the distance without being carried overboard. It was a race for a dock through one of the most terrific gales of the year, and the City of Rome won the great contest by just two hours.

The steamer White & Friant and two consorts, the Minneapolis, Sandiego, and the F. I. Danforth rode out the gale at the South Manitou. The Danforth lost considerable canvas and had a bad list, but she seemed otherwise all right. It left here last Thursday with 48,000 bushels of corn for Midland.

Riding Out the Gale.

It was reported that the barge Young, which the steamer Pawnee has been searching for since the storm, lay safely at anchor under the South Manitou. In the harbor at South Manitou the steambarge D. W. Powers and the schooner Constitution lay with both anchors out. The storm carried them on the beach, where they were rescued later by a tug. A dispatch from Ashland last night states that both boats are badly injured and are now at Cheboygan. It is doubtful if they continue on their way to Lake Superior.

The schooner Lizzie A. Law, which lost all her canvas in the gale at the foot of the lake and is now at Northport, will be towed to Buffalo by the John B. Lyon.

The Chicago schooner John Wesley went ashore at Sucker Bay, twenty-five miles east of Marquette, Monday afternoon. Capt. A. P. Reed, her owner, has decided to abandon the wreck, and it will be stripped. The Wesley was valued at $6,000 and was fully insured. It was on her way from Chicago to Portage Entry for a cargo of stone.

The schooner Zach Chandler, which went ashore at Deer Park, has been abandoned. C. E. Benham of Cleveland, its owner, had ordered a tug to go to its assistance, but when the crew reached Sault Ste. Marie the order was countermanded, as it was found there was nothing to save. The old schooner had rapidly melted away after striking the beach.

WRECKS REPORTED AT MANY POINTS.

Valuable Cargo Carried by the Zach Chandler—Other Lumber Boats Damaged.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The schooner Zach Chandler, wrecked on the beach near Vermilion Point, Lake Superior, was loaded at Ashland last Friday. Its cargo was valuable, consisting of lumber worth $15.50 per thousand. It was consigned to Fisher, Wilson & Co., Cleveland. C. M. E. McClintock of Ashland carried $12,250 insurance on the cargo of the schooner.

GOOD HARBOR, Mich., Nov. 1.—The schooner Flying Cloud, bound here loaded with oats, is on the reef at Glen Arbor. It is reported that it is breaking up and that the grain is running out. The Flying Cloud has 18,000 bushels of oats, valued at $6,500, on board. It is insured for $26,000 with P. H. Fleming of Chicago. Another schooner loaded with corn is waterlogged near Empire.

NORTHPORT, Mich., Nov. 1.—The steamer Pawnee has arrived here hunting for its tow, which broke up in the storm of Friday night. The Captain was unable to find anything of the missing barge Young and will return to Mackinaw.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—President E. A. Shares of the Shares Lumber company received a dispatch from Cheboygan this afternoon stating that two of his lumber vessels, the Powers and the Constitution, were badly disabled by the storm and were lying at that port.

ALPENA, Mich., Nov. 1.—The schooner E. B. Palmer is ashore at North Point. She sprung a leak and is on the bottom in twelve feet of water. Her crew abandoned her and were brought here today. The Palmer has a cargo of stone and will suffer from the east gale. The steamer City of Naples has been pulled off the beach and left today for Lake Superior.

GENERAL STRIKE AT NEW ORLEANS.

All Trades Assemblies to Be Ordered Out Today—Fears of Trouble.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The greatest strike that has ever taken place in New Orleans will be inaugurated tomorrow. The teamsters, loaders, and warehouse men, who struck on Monday last to enforce a demand that the merchants sign the tariff which they presented to them and that they recognize the union, have failed to accomplish their object. The merchants and the boss draymen have been willing to sign the tariff of wages and working hours from the first, but have steadily refused to recognize the union and there seems to be no prospect that they will yield the point. All of the local labor organizations are members of the Amalgamated Council of Workingmen and of the American Federation of Labor, and the general strike is ordered by the council. Every branch of labor over whom the council has jurisdiction will quit work. The Mayor has been applied to for the protection necessary to carry on business in the face of the strike and the entire police force of the city will be on duty. In addition there will be a large force of special policemen, paid by the merchants. The situation causes great uneasiness. The police, regular and special, would be unable to cope with the strikers in the event of a riot and the strikers, appreciating this, are bold. There have been several assaults upon non-union men, but none of any serious character until today, when a number of men were attacked in various parts of the city, and merchants who strove to protect them were roughly handled. The merchants themselves have discountenanced the support of a military force, and if it becomes necessary to call out the State troops, as many believe, there will barely be a hundred men available.

SWIMMING THROUGH A SEA OF FIRE.

Three Men Caught in Midriver Which Was Covered with Blazing Oil.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 1.—The Schuylkill River at Point Breeze, the extreme southern point of the city, is always covered with a scum of oil from adjacent works and since the oil fire there Sunday more than the usual quantity has been floating on the surface. William Miller, Albert Krumbach, and Warren Hilt started from the eastern shore this evening in a rowboat to cross the river. When 150 feet from the shore one of the men lighted his pipe and tossed the blazing stick into the water. As the match fell, a burst of flames shot up alongside the skiff and almost instantly the surface around the boat was blazing fiercely. The flames of the burning oil licked the gunwales of the light craft, and the men, realizing that it would be quickly consumed, plunged into the burning fluid and tried to swim ashore. The fire circle grew larger and spread more rapidly than they could swim and they found that they were being roasted alive. Hilt sank beneath the blazing surface and was seen no more; but his two companions by repeatedly diving and swimming beneath the surface succeeded in reaching the shore. Both men were horribly burned about the shoulders, head, face, and arms. The fire spread down the river. The wrecking steamer Maryland caught fire and was damaged to the extent of $15,000. Streams of water from several engines and tugs finally put the burning oil out.

BANK AT SPEARVILLE, KAS., ROBBED.

Masked Men Ride Up in Daylight and Secure $10,000 in Gold Coin.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Three masked men rode into Spearville, Kas., this morning and halted in front of the Hennessy Bank. There were few people on the street, and the men were not noticed even by the bank officials until the robbers were at the railing with their weapons presented. Two of the masked men went inside and the third remained on the outside holding his Winchester aimed at Cashier Baird, who is crippled and unable to use but one hand. They compelled Mr. Baird to open the small safe and hand over $10,000 in gold, all of the money that the bank had on hand. They then fired their Winchesters through the heavy glass in the front and the railings of the bank, and making the crippled cashier get on his knees under the counter they mounted their horses and rode away, taking not only the money but the office inkstands, pen-racks, and similar small fixtures with them. Sheriff Beeson with a party is in pursuit of the robbers.

Consolidation of Eastern Roads.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 1.—A certificate of the consolidation of the Fitchburg railroad company of Massachusetts, the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western railway of this State, and the Troy, Saratoga and Northern railroad company of this State under the name of the Fitchburg railroad company was filed today.

Train Held Up and Robbed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—At Piedmont Tank, twenty miles from Anniston, the southbound East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia train was boarded by two masked men and robbed of $1,000 in cash and several valuable packages, including express and registered matter.

DOLLARS IN DEMAND.

DEMOCRATS CONSIDER FINANCE THE CHIEF CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

The Question as They Understand It Is Not as to Whether the Nation Shall Have Honest Money or Wildcat Apologies for Currency, but "How 'bout de Stuff?"—"Eddication" Is Not in Request Among the Bourbons, Either in City or Country.

"How 'bout de stuff?" This, the absorbing question of the campaign, was again propounded to Purser Cable of the Democratic scow bright and early yesterday morning by a committee from Barrn Tarra.

"But, my dear sirs, this is a campaign of education."

"Edycatin' be blowed," snorted the long haired Chairman. "Edecatin' is all right 'mong the Republicans and 'mong you silk stockin' chaps whose had time to school yourselves, but thar is many of our party down about Barry Tarry who don't know a piece of literytoor from a crowbar. What's use talkin' about eddycatin' 'em? It's too late. If the Democracy is going to teachin' school it orter to give the masses notice ahead. We can't get out the boys on tracts. If you've got any stuff we can fetch out the gang. If you ain't got it say so, and that settles it."

Mr. Cable sees his hopelessness and refers the Barry Tarryites to George Haines, who used to be a lawyer down at Mount Vernon and who has had experience.

"The old party is in line in Duquoin; we've been holdin' meetin's in every school-house in the county, discussin' the livin' issues," announced an old man with a little stove-pipe hat on his head and a property umbrella in one hand as he walked up to Haines' desk and let the water drip on the 5 cent shine of

"THAT'S WHAT I WANT TO KNOW—WHY?"

Haines' shoes. "We haint discussed the Mickinley bill 'cause it causes trouble. And that wildcat money is an obstic-al, so we pasted up a notis sayin' that it were barred. But we've took up livin' issues. Last Saturday night we had a debate on how Christopher Columbus would have voted if he had been livin'. But Monday night we had a rousin' meetin' in my deestrict on a question that I proposed and it were this: 'Why does leckshun day come on Tuesday?' It created much feelin', and the meetin' adjourned over to take up the question next Friday night at early candle lightin'.

"Now, bein' in the city for badges and ballots and some reasons why I vote for Cleveland, I thought you might give me a pinter as to why 'leckshun day comes on Tuesday? Why? That's what I want to know—Why?"

"Is the Chairman in?" queried the reporter for THE TRIBUNE of the first man he saw at Democratic State headquarters.

"Notchet," was the reply. "Wanty see 'im?"

The visitor said he would call again. The lonesome occupant of the room followed the visitor down the hallway.

"I say," he cried out. "Live in the city?"

"Yes."

"Get a postal sayin' you wasn't registered?"

"No."

"Mebbe you want to see the fund committee of the campaign. We've got a slot in the room."

"Thanks."

"Would you mind takin' some literature with you? Here's a pamphlet entitled 'Two

"THIS IS A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION."

Sides of the McKinley Bill.' Just out. It shows that catgut, acorns, leeches, turtles, and bladders is free of duty under the McKinley bill. It's hot stuff. The committee got it out as an answer to the business about wildcat money that the Republicans are flooding the country with. Think of it. When you show a man that the tombstone over his grave is protected 60 per cent and that catgut and bladders is admitted free it dawns on him what the country is comin' to under Republican rule and answers the wildcat money scare. Put one in your pocket. This is a campaign of education."

The meditations of this disconsolate gatekeeper at County Democracy headquarters were disturbed by the arrival of two "heelers" and a middleman with the trade mark of calamity all over him. He was a difficult case. The sum of his complaint was that he wanted a picture of Adlai and wanted a Stevenson ticket. He didn't want to vote for Cleveland. He had been fixed for Altgeld. They took him aloft through a doorway labled "Advisory Committee," where in other times the cry of "First ball" and the climax, "Keno—damnation" reverberated all night long.

"It is an everyday occurrence," said one of the managers. "Men come in here and ask

"HOW 'BOUT DE STUFF?"

how they can vote for Stevenson without voting for Cleveland. I have had to explain how it can't be done oftener than I have why tariff for revenue is a reform only. There was a fellow in here yesterday from Lemont who swore that he would be eternally lost before he would. But we sent him up to the cooling room and he went home all right. He thinks Cleveland is going to die in a year and that Adlai will be the Captain. We first tried to tell him Grover would resign, but he wouldn't swallow that. It's the quietest campaign I ever saw. How does it look on the dead-up-and-up?"

At that moment Editor Hesing appeared, and as the mourners gathered about him he said in a bless-you-my-children manner, "Six counties hitherto overwhelmingly Republican send word that Altgeld will carry every one, that Fifer will beat the vote of Harrison, and that Cleveland will come in next to Altgeld. The horizon is fringed with lightning. Be of good cheer."

"How 'bout Steve?" asked a shivering mourner with both hands in his pockets.

"He's all right," said Mr. Hesing.

"How 'bout de stuff?" asked the same shiverer.

Then the man at the telephone poked his head out of the door and said, "Some pusson ovah at de Na-shun-al headquarters want Mistah Hesin' to come ober dah fas' as he can."

"Put up job," muttered the chap who had asked, "How 'bout de stuff?"

MR. BLAINE'S PERSONAL MEMOIRS.

Important Events in Which He Took Part to Be Narrated—In Better Health.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—James G. Blaine is considering the preparation of another book in the nature of personal memoirs, which will introduce a larger personal element than was used in his "Twenty Years in Congress." Much of this material he has had on hand, but did not use because of the pressure of general historical matter. He has a great many memoranda regarding the important events in which he was a great part. The great success of his "Twenty Years in Congress" encourages him to expect a considerable popularity for his new work and financial returns in proportion. He seems to be enjoying himself much better since his return here as a private citizen than when he was Secretary of State. He is out every day in the bracing autumn air, and sometimes two or three times a day. He nearly always walks, and in the majority of cases goes alone. Mr. Blaine is in much better health, his intimate friends say, than when he took charge of the Department of State three and a half years ago.

TAKES THE PLACE OF "HELLO" GIRLS.

Automatic Telephone System in Successful Operation at La Porte.

LA PORTE, Ind., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The new telephone system just completed in this city, and known as the Strowger automatic telephone system, was opened yesterday and is now in successful operation. The system differs from the old in that it does away with the "hello" girl, the switch board and switching being operated and performed automatically by the person who rings up and the one he calls and who rings off. La Porte has the honor of being the first city in which this system has been introduced, and the number of subscribers is now fifty-four. Thursday will be known here as telephone day and will be celebrated by the entertaining of a special trainload of capitalists from Chicago, New York, San Francisco, and Europe.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A MERCHANT.

Said That He Defrauded a Bank with False Certificates.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Thomas A. Gleason, a cotton-buyer, was arrested last night charged with obtaining money, variously stated at from $8,000 to $15,000, from the Whitney National Bank of this city by means of forged press receipts for cotton and fraudulent policies of insurance upon the same. This morning he was arraigned upon the two charges. Mr. Gleason has been in the cotton business here for the last fifteen years and is well known to cottonmen throughout the country. He has always stood well in commercial circles, and though he has made and lost large sums of money his solvency has never been questioned.

FOR THE GREAT YERKES TELESCOPE.

It Will Take Eighteen Months to Manufacture the Disks.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—A cable message was received here today by Warner & Swarzey, makers of the great Lick telescope, from Paris stating that it would take eighteen months to manufacture necessary glass for the disks for the Yerkes telescope for the University of Chicago. The University of California refused at first to part with its forty-inch disks which are in Cambridge, Mass., to the Chicago University, so Mr. Yerkes is ordering material for forty-five-inch disks. It will thus be two years before the Chicago telescope can be completed. No contracts have yet been made for anything except the glass.

FIERCE FOREST FIRES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Jumonville Orphan Asylum Threatened and Many Lives in Danger.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Nov. 1.—Fierce forest fires are raging along the mountains from Ohio Pyle to Delaney's Cave, a distance of twenty miles. The Summit, the point at which the national pike crosses the range, is entirely surrounded with fire and will soon be burned over. In many cases stock has perished, and the range and volume of the fire are now so great as to threaten the destruction of the people on the isolated farms. The fires are now burning within a mile or so of the Jumonville Soldiers' Orphans' School, and only a heavy rainfall will save that place from destruction before morning.

QVALE'S ESTATE FINALLY SETTLED.

The Widow and Child Get $400,000—No Hospital to Be Built.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The Qvale matter has been settled. The attorneys have been at work on it about two weeks. Larson, George Qvale, and Cypreansen of the Ideal Land and Loan company get a large slice of the estate left by the late Semvald O. Qvale. It is said their share is worth about $300,000 and that Mrs. Qvale and the child will get about $400,000. Nobody has said anything lately about the million-dollar hospital which it was said Mr. Qvale wished to have built at Madison or Eau Claire with the proceeds of his property, and if such was his wish it will remain unfulfilled.

SHERIFF MAY BE LYNCHED.

While Drunk He Shoots the Marshal of an Indiana Town.

CORYDON, Ind., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Marshal W. G. Peath was shot and killed today by Sheriff Clabe Schuck. Schuck was drunk and did the shooting without provocation. Great excitement prevails and the Sheriff may be lynched.

Colored People from the South.

Last night at Bethel Church, Thirteenth and Dearborn streets, a reception was tendered to Southern colored people who have recently arrived in Chicago. J. L. Fleming spoke about "the cause of the exodus of the colored people from the South." George Lytle made an address of welcome. The Rev. D. A. Graham, Prof. Burch, W. T. Basey, T. H. Crump, Mrs. Lydia English, Mrs. M. E. Davenport, and Miss Ednorah Nahan contributed to the musical and literary entertainment.

Found a Letter from "Swivell."

HARPER, Kas., Nov. 1.—In a room in a hotel here occupied recently by Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Simpson a letter was found addressed to Mrs. Simpson as follows: "We have not been able to arrange the matter yet, but expect to soon." It was signed "Swivell." It will be recalled that "Swivell" was one of the names connected with the alleged exposé of a plot to assassinate Jerry Simpson.

Increase in Alton's Voters.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The registrations of today show a remarkable increase, being nearly 3,500, against 2,900 two years ago and 2,400 four years ago. Republicans are confident of a good majority.

CHICAGO WILL WIN.

A DECISION IN THE LAKE-FRONT CASE IS REACHED.

While It Has Not Been Handed Down There Is More than Good Reason to Believe That the Illinois Central Is Beaten—Justices Lamar, Shiras, and Brown Concur with Justice Harlan, While Messrs. Gray, Field, and Brewer Dissent—Large Amount Involved.

It was said in the city last night that the Supreme Court is divided on the Lake-Front case, but when the decision is handed down Justice Harlan's decision will be upheld by a majority. This means that Chicago will win, and the Illinois Central will be beaten. Rumors that the court has found in favor of the Illinois Central are evidently wrong. Whether the decision is unanimous or not is no matter. The majority of the court has reached the equitable conclusion that the Illinois Central does not own the Lake-Front in fee simple, and Justice Harlan's decision is sustained.

It is stated that Justice Lamar will write the opinion, which is of tremendous consequence to Chicago. The story is that Justices Lamar, Shiras, and Brown concur with Justice Harlan, while Justices Gray, Fields, and Brewer dissent. The rumors have assigned one of the Justices who concur as dissenting, and this has probably led to the talk about a decision unfavorable to Chicago. Chief Justice Fuller, having been counsel in the litigation, did not sit. Neither did Justice Blatchford, because, it is said, some relative held stock in the Illinois Central, and in such cases a Judge usually does not take part in the decision. Justice Harlan came back from Paris to be present when the case was argued.

City Had the Case Advanced.

The case is pretty familiar to the Chicago public. It is several years since Justice Harlan, sitting in the Circuit Court at Chicago, gave the decision which denied the absolute right of the railroad to the Lake-Front and left something to the City of Chicago. His decision at the time was looked upon in the nature of a compromise, but the Illinois Central did not regard it in that light, and after waiting the limit of time allowed took its appeal.

In view of the importance of having the question settled in advance of the World's Fair, counsel in behalf of the city last spring preferred the request to have the case advanced. This was done, but the arguments were not set till the October term.

The case was heard by the court three weeks ago. Full reports of the arguments were published in THE TRIBUNE at the time. The court usually takes a month to pass on a question of such great importance. The decision will probably be read next Monday, though there may be a week's delay.

Whether the Justices who do not agree with the Harlan decision will file a dissenting opinion is said to be uncertain. It is also possible that the gossip about the position of the individual Justices is at fault. But that the court, as a court, decides in favor of Chicago's contention is declared to be unquestionable.

The authoritative pronouncement which fixes the status of the railroad and of the city and ends the long litigation will be received with universal relief. That it is ended in a way to establish the authority of the municipality and to crush the aggressions of the railroad will be all the more cause for rejoicing. If Justice Harlan's decision had not been confirmed the Illinois Central would have practically owned the Harbor of Chicago. The Federal authorities will be equally pleased.

Sum of $73,000,000 Involved.

During the course of the arguments here it was stated that the case involved no less than $73,000,000. The means by which the Illinois Central originally got control of the Lake Front were not directly passed on by the court. The contention of the railroad was in substance, if not in words, that whether the Legislature was bought a quarter of a century ago or not had no bearing on the case. It was simply a question whether the railroad was on the lake front as a right of way or by virtue of absolute ownership. The City of Chicago and the State of Illinois did not undertake to deny the main proposition, but they did deny the extent of the right claimed by the railroad. While the act of the Legislature was not, therefore, directly in question; Justice Harlan's success in finding a means of dealing equitably with the city is held by the court to be good law.

There has been no case before the Court in recent years in which such momentous commercial and financial consequences were involved. The famous Maxwell grant in New Mexico does not compare with the Lake-Front in importance.

Something of the Legal Steps.

By an ordinance passed in 1856 and somewhat extended by a subsequent ordinance of 1863 the Illinois Central was granted a right of way into the City of Chicago of the width of 150 feet, with a right to fill in certain submerged lands along the route. As business increased the road proceeded without permission to fill in large stretches of the Lake-Front, and in 1869 it obtained from the Legislature the right to fill in all submerged lands one mile into the lake for deck purposes. No action was taken by the road under this law, and the Legislature in 1873 proceeded to repeal and did repeal the act of 1869. Yet the road proceeded under the law repealed as though it were still in existence, and claimed the right to fill in all submerged lands lying outside the right of way granted it by the ordinances of 1856 and 1863. Suit was brought in 1880 to compel the road to yield the property rights in some of the submerged lands which had been reclaimed to the city. The case was taken into the United States Court before Judges Blodgett and Harlan, Melville W. Fuller, now Chief Justice Fuller, acting for the city.

Judge Harlan decided the case in favor of the city, holding that the law of 1869, under which the Illinois Central laid claim, had been properly repealed, that the Illinois Central could claim no rights under it, nor any rights in the submerged lands north of Park row, that all riparian rights north of that line were in the State and in the city through the State.

This decision was rendered in 1883. The Illinois Central did not attempt an appeal until two years thereafter, when, through the good offices of District-Attorney William G. Ewing, an appeal was taken which has since been pending in the courts. Last spring Corporation-Counsel Miller proceeded to Washington and had the case advanced on the court docket for a hearing. About a month ago, in company with S. S. Gregory, he appeared before the Supreme Court and made an argument in favor of the city. The anticipated decision follows closely on the argument.

DIFFERENT REPORT IN NEW YORK.

The "World" Has It That the Illinois Central Has Won.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—[Special.]—The *World's* Washington correspondent telegraphs his paper as follows:

The Supreme Court of the United States, sitting in secret conference, has decided the important case of the Illinois Central road against the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago, and the decision will probably be handed down from the bench Monday next. Much excitement has therefore been created here tonight by a report, coming from a high authority and accompanied by much circumstantial detail, to the effect that the Supreme Court had overruled Justice Harlan, who decided the case in the Circuit Court in favor of the city and State, and will hand down a decision favorable to the railroad. Justice Harlan is known to have made a strong fight in conference to have his decision confirmed and has been ably seconded by Justices Brown and Brewer, but is now said to have been outwitted by Justices Lamar, Field, Gray, and Shiras. Justice Lamar will, it is said, write the opinion of the court, while Justice Harlan will deliver the dissenting views.

New Road Into Superior.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The Duluth and Winnipeg road was formally opened into Superior today. The first trainload of ore from the Mesaba range mountain iron mine containing nine cars was brought to the Allouez Bay ore docks. Speeches were made by General Managers Fisher of the railroad and Clarke of the consolidated land company. Later a banquet was served at the Euclid Hotel. The first shipment of Mesaba ore will be made Saturday to Cleveland in a whaleback.

Women Saved; Two Men Drowned.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Ed Oleson, aged 27, and Joseph Whitton, aged 18, were drowned in Devil's Lake, N. D., last night while crossing Grand Harbor Bay in a small boat accompanied by Miss Buisso and Miss Oleson. The boat capsized. The women clung to the boat, drifting ashore unconscious. They were in the water two hours, but recovered.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

St. Paul enjoyed a snow-storm yesterday.

The bank of O. M. Hollenback at Auburn, Cal., failed Monday. Liabilities, $64,000.

The Ohio Farmers' Insurance company's license to do business in Michigan has been revoked because the assets have been reduced to less than $7,000. The company is solvent, however.

The Supreme Military Council of Mexico has confirmed the death sentence passed upon Col. Nieves Hernandez, who was charged with treason in failing to capture Garza, the revolutionist. Col. Hernandez has appealed.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES IN PRACTICE.

Labor Crushed, Capital Strangled, Home Market Broken, and Starvation Wages Paid in "Solid South" Wildcat Shinplasters.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, 1892.

Weather for Chicago today: Cooler, with rain; northwest winds.

Pages.

1 Large Steamer Lost on the Lakes.
The Money Question as Democrats See It.
Chicago Will Win the Lake-Front Case.
Fifer Speaks at Three Meetings.

2 Cook County 7,900 Republican.
Senator Cullom Speaks to Traveling Men.

3 How Busey Helped Union Soldiers.
Speaker Reed at Dubuque.

5 Harveyed Armor Plate Tested at Portsmouth
Instructions to Supervisors of Elections.
Furnald Held for Chicago Authorities.

6 Mrs. Mitchell's Counterfeit Detector.
English Visitors in Chicago.

7 Nannie Lord Wins at Hawthorne.
Garfield Park Club Denied an Injunction.

8 Misunderstanding About Fair Janitors.

9 Legislative Candidates' Views on Roads.
Kern Presents His Figures.
Athletic Building Fire Discussed.
The Wineman Failure Questioned.

LAST EDITION.

CHEERS FOR FIFER.

"Private Joe" Enthusiastically Received in Chicago.

HE SPEAKS THREE TIMES.

Addresses at North Side, Central Turner, and Carr's Halls.

CROWDS AT EVERY MEETING

His Views in Regard to Compulsory Education Given.

OTHER ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Gov. Fifer spoke at three places in Chicago last night—namely: Central Turner Hall on Milwaukee avenue, North Side Turner Hall on North Clark street, and Carr's Hall on West Lake street. His entrance into each hall was like the stage of a triumphal progress. His audiences aggregated thousands and their enthusiasm has not been paralleled at any political gatherings during the present campaign.

"I FAVOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION."

Gov. Fifer arrived in town at 6 o'clock from Kankakee. He drove immediately to the residence of Henry L. Hertz on North Hoyne avenue, where he dined in company with Lieut.-Gov. Ray, Secretary of State Pearson, Gen. Fitz-Simons, J. J. Badenoch, A. J. Stone, and several others. At 8:30 Republican marching clubs, 400 men, from the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards drew up in front of the house with a band. They set up a cheer when the Governor came down the steps, the echoes of which did not die away for four hours.

In company with the men who had sat at table with him Gov. Fifer drove rapidly to the Central Turner Hall, the marching clubs bringing up the rear and lighting up the pretty residence streets around Wicker Park with Roman candles. The sidewalk in front of the hall was so crowded with people that a marching club on duty had difficulty in clearing a way for the party to the platform. There was not an inch of standing room left in the spacious hall, and while Gov. Fifer was bowing his thanks for tumultuous cheering, a thousand more people tried to force their way past the door. The Governor was introduced to the audience by Henry L. Hertz and prefaced his remarks with a strong indorsement of the latter.

"THE INSTITUTIONS OF THIS STATE ARE MODELS."

"I am requested to say something to this German audience on the school question," he continued. "I was asked in May last what I was going to do with this school question. I said I would appeal to the Germans as American citizens. I have made that appeal and I have not made it in vain, and the Germans who were thinking of going away from the Republican party will not go away. They will vote the Republican ticket. No party, no church, no creed is responsible for the school law. It originated here in the City of Chicago."

The Governor then described at length the motives which prompted the framers of the law. He told the facts of its passage through the Legislature and the reasons why he signed it. Then he continued:

It has been said a German Lutheran committee waited on me and warned me against signing this act. Nothing of this kind ever happened. A committee from your school board waited on me and explained it. I read it, but failed to detect the objectionable features, just as did Mr. Ray. It went into effect. In Effingham County some prosecutions were made. Recent investigation has disclosed that those prosecutions were carried on by Democrats for the purpose of making political capital. After these prosecutions began I saw a mistake had been made. I said then the law should be amended, and that has been my position ever since.

Advocated Amending the Law.

At the next session I delivered a message. It is the duty of the Governor to recommend new laws that are needed. My message is one of the public documents of the State. In that message I stood for compulsory education as I stand today. I said it was not the object of the framers of that law to deal harshly with private or parochial schools. I said the law should be amended so as to remove all just cause of complaint. Both branches of that Legislature sought to amend the law. That resulted in a Conference committee. The committee failed to agree. The Republicans reported. Affidavits have been made that Mr. Smith, Chairman of the Democratic conference committee, said that the Speaker of the House, Mr. Crafts, had instructed him to make no report in order that the law might be made political capital.

"I RESPECT THE LABORING MAN."

The Democrats never did report anything. This is denied, but the record shows no report was made. Had this report been made it would have been known that committee could not agree. Then another committee would have been appointed, and the school question would probably have been taken out of politics.

My recommendations were thwarted by the skulduggery of the Democratic leaders in the lower House. Is it possible that a campaign of such trickery can succeed?

The Republican party says that when a German Lutheran pays his share of the taxes and then establishes a private school he should have control of that school. That is perfectly fair. We hold that it is not important in what schools our children are educated so long as they are educated. I believe that our institutions cannot long endure unless our people are educated. If the people are vicious, ignorant, and corrupt they will elect men of that kind to office. If we have an educated constituency it will elect intelligent men and our institutions will endure. Therefore, survive or perish, I am in favor of compulsory education. If I can't be elected Governor of Illinois after stating this honest conviction I will go into private life. I want to sit by my fireside

with the knowledge that I never surrendered a conviction or betrayed a trust.

The Democrats demand simply a repeal of the law. The Republicans say: "Repeal the law and enact another with the objectionable features eliminated." It is for you to say which you will have. If you don't want compulsory education don't vote for me.

The Governor closed with a few remarks denunciatory of wildcat money.

The speech throughout was listened to with the closest attention. The audience was an exceptionally intelligent one and grasped every point. At the close of the speech the people rose to their feet and cheered again and again. Many tried to shake the Governor's hand as he made his way to the sidewalk. A mounted club was waiting for him here and followed his carriage for a distance down Milwaukee avenue.

At North Side Turner Hall.

North Side Turner Hall was reached at 10 o'clock. It was crowded to its utmost capacity. The Governor was recognized at once and greeted with a mighty chorus of huzzas as he entered the door. It was nearly five minutes before order was restored sufficiently to enable him to be heard. He said:

In the campaign of 1888 there were several issues raised. One was the 53-cent tax levy. I saw that it was brought about by Democratic trickery. I told the people if they would elect me I would reduce that tax. The tax fell in successive stages to 33 cents. Just the other day it was reduced to 31 cents. Are there any Democrats here? What are you going to say of this? You are interested in a good State Government. It isn't material to you whether Mr. A. or Mr. B. is Governor of the State so long as affairs are economically administered. If I am reelected, and I think I shall be, I can squeeze the tax down to 24 cents. Don't you think you had better reelect me? I don't like to move. If you'll reelect me I'll turn the office at the end of this term to just as good a Republican as I am.

In the campaign of 1888 there was a great deal of talk about Pinkertonism. Gen. Palmer went around talking of it. I couldn't stop him. The Pinkerton bill is relegated to the great cemetery of the past and is peacefully disintegrating.

My opponent Altgeld is going around attacking State institutions. No other man who ever ran for Governor ever made such statements. The institutions of this State are held up as models. This man is willing to drag them down and cover them with political filth. I do not believe a campaign of that kind will succeed.

There were loud cries for something on the school question, and Gov. Fifer repeated in substance what he had said on this point at the Central Turner Hall. He was listened to as attentively as he had been at the other meeting; and this audience also gave a volley of cheers for him at the close.

Talks Upon Labor.

Carr's Hall was reached after 11 o'clock. Every seat was occupied and a fringe of humanity five men deep was around the walls and at the entrance. The audience had waited patiently for three hours for the Governor to arrive. The people received him with great cheering. There were many laboring men in the audience, and to them the Governor addressed himself at once. He said:

The Democrats and their candidate, ex-Judge Altgeld, have tried to prejudice the laboring-men against me. This is an injustice. I respect the laboring-men. My sympathies are with the toiling class, and always have been. In my inaugural address I pointed out to the Legislature the needs of the laboring classes and foreshadowed nearly every measure which has since been adopted. Those bills were held and read over carefully, then signed.

The Governor then took up in detail the Democratic charges in reference to contract labor, stating all the facts in the matter in a colloquial way. He cited the recommendations to the Legislature, and told what the committee appointed by Speaker Crafts had done.

"And now," he said, "the Democrats try to throw the blame on me. It will not succeed. I am here to render a full account of the stewardship with which you have honored me. To the people who have elected me I am ready to account, but to no other earthly tribunal."

The Governor took his way from the hall, escorted by those of the audience who could get near him, cheering and shouting their enthusiasm in such homely phrases as, "He's the stuff;" "We'll put you back, Joe;" and "You're the winner."

GERMANS WELCOME GOV. FIFER.

Rousing Reception Given the State's Executive at Central Turner Hall.

The German mass-meeting last night at Central Turner Hall, No. 1115 Milwaukee avenue, under the auspices of the German Republican club of the Fourteenth Ward, was one of the largest political gatherings of the campaign. The auditorium and galleries were so crowded that entrance was almost impossible, and a large percentage of the assemblage was composed of German Lutherans, all anxious to hear "Private Joe" on the issues of the day. Tumultuous applause greeted him when he stepped upon the stage. It seemed that bedlam had broken loose. It was full five minutes before Chairman C. H. Plautz could restore order.

The enthusiasm without was characterized by the same spirit. Marching clubs from the neighboring wards were in parade and the cheers for Harrison and Fifer made the welkin ring.

Chairman Plautz introduced Henry L. Hertz, who made a brief address touching the issues in a general way.

Gov. Fifer was then introduced. His welcome was without precedent. The Germans stood up and cheered him to the echo. Many women were seated in the galleries and they gave inspiration to the shouting throng by waving handkerchiefs.

Lieut.-Gov. Ray, Secretary of State Pearson, T. C. MacMillan, Henry Spears, George S. Willits, William Lorimer, Joseph Bruckee, and others then addressed the meeting.

BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION BANQUET.

It Is Given to the Faculty of Chicago University—A Notable Gathering.

Professors and theologians of the Baptist communion mingled with laymen at the Grand Pacific last night. The reception and banquet given by the Baptist Social Union to the faculty of the Chicago University were the cause of a gathering which the oldest member of the body felt justified in describing as one of the largest as well as one of the most remarkable which has taken place during the fifteen years of its existence. The hall was bedecked with evergreens and plants, while the national and municipal colors lent additional brightness to the scene. President Willard A. Smith presided.

After the banquet the Chairman introduced as the first speaker of the evening E. Baker Hurlburt, D. D. The speaker congratulated his hearers upon the change which had taken place since the days when Morgan Park was the location of the seat of learning. Dr. Hurlburt was followed by Thomas Chamberlain, Ph. D., LL. D., who spoke on "The Ethical Contributions of Science." Harmon Edward von Holst, Ph. D., spoke on "American Idealism in the University." "There is an idealism of deeds which is better than one of words. This latter is the typical American idealism. I have never heard of Marshall Field, John A. Rockefeller, or Mr. Yerkes being especially addicted to idealistic outpourings of their hearts, but I have heard of their being capable of idealistic outpourings of their pockets." [Laughter and cheers.]

Isaac Bronson Burgess, A. M., spoke of the Morgan Park Academy. "Women in the University of Chicago" was taken up by Mrs. Martha Foote Crowe, Ph. D. A. Alonzo Stagg spoke of athletics. "Religion and Learning" was the question with which Ezekiel Gilman Robinson, D. D., LL. D., dealt. Thomas J. Lawrence, LL. D., spoke on the topic: "University Extension and the Wage-Earning Classes." William Gardner Hale, A. B., spoke of the graduate school.

The proceedings were interspersed by a fine selection of vocal and instrumental music, contributed by Mrs. L. Hasbrouck, Miss Nellie Fool, Emil Liebling, B. A. Robinson, and Henry Wey.

WILL MAKE REPAIRS AT ONCE.

Directors of the Association Find the Building Less Injured than Supposed.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Athletic Association met last night in the Wellington Hotel, and, instead of bemoaning the damage to their magnificent Michigan avenue club-house by fire, settled down to practical measures for the completion of the structure. The work of clearing away the débris will begin today. William Sooy Smith and Isham Randolph, engineers, reported that the building was not so badly damaged as at first supposed. The contracts called for the completion of the three lower floors ready for occupancy by March 1 next, and the opinion last night was that the fire would not delay the work. Directors would express no opinion as to whether they thought the fire was of incendiary origin or not. A committee was appointed with instructions to look up the insurance policies and secure an adjustment of the losses.

TO GET OUT THE VOTE.

REPUBLICANS ARE MAKING THE FINAL PREPARATIONS.

Secretary Van Cleave Has a Table of Majorities Which Indicates That Cook County Will Go for the G. O. P. by 7,900 Majority—Germans Discountenance Democratic Advocacy from the Pulpit and School Hall—Walter Fleming's Experience with Free Trade Workers.

Only six days more, including Sunday, remain for campaign work. Those days will be spent for the most part in making the final preparations, providing for challengers, for instruction in ticket marking, and for bringing of the voters to the polls. Meetings will of course be held nightly, and the Republican voters, especially in the Second and in the Fourth District, will be roused to energetic action.

The campaign has lagged somewhat in the Second District up to the present time. There has been a great demand for speakers there, particularly on the tariff issue. The audiences are not satisfied with the usual run of local speakers who talk about local candidates and local issues. They want arguments and facts on the great issue of the day. Those facts and arguments will be presented to them during this week by Gov. Fifer, Mr. Willits, Mr. Yates, Senator Cullom, ex-Congressman Mason, Edmund O'Connell of Bloomington, and others. Mr. Connor, the candidate for Congress, and Mr. Simon, the candidate for the State Board of Equalization, have made a fine canvass in the district, speaking nightly, but owing to the enormous population they were not able to reach all the voters. The campaign documents, however, have gone into the homes of the people, and the result is believed will be satisfactory.

In the Fourth District Capt. Vocke has made a splendid campaign. He has spoken nightly since his nomination to two or more meetings. He has presented the tariff and the currency issues forcibly, cogently, and eloquently, and has done immense service for the Republican party in the district. Had the other candidates residing in the district been as energetic as Capt. Vocke, Mr. Neely, and Commissioner Struckman there would be no cause to complain at this stage of the contest.

But it is said that matters have been somewhat neglected, especially in the Sixth Senatorial District, which lies wholly within the Congressional district. The Democratic candidate for Senator has made a house to house canvass. The Republican candidate has contented himself with addressing the meetings in the evening. Some extra work will have to be done by him and his friends during this week or he will be run very closely by his Democratic competitor.

In the other Senatorial districts there has been no lack of hard work. Mr. Hull has conducted a most exhaustive campaign in the Second District, and his election is assured. In the Fourth District Alexander White, the Republican candidate, has made a quiet and effective canvass. His majority will be up in the thousands. In the First Senatorial District the election of Mr. Wheelock and Mr. Olson, the two Republican nominees for the House, is assured. Both will have to work hard in the Third District to win. The registration is not as favorable to him as might be desired. The colored voters are now united on Mr. Bish, and his election is certain, but Capt. King will have to do some hard work yet to land on the safe side.

Will Redistrict the State.

The Republicans in Chicago have not lost sight of the fact that the Legislature which meets next winter at Springfield will redistrict the State. If the Legislature is Democratic the Democratic managers, under the leadership of Crafts and Mcinerney, will gerrymander and probably try to Michiganize Illinois. The Senators chosen this fall will vote for a successor for Senator Cullom, and special attention should be paid to their selection. This is no time for Republicans to scratch their tickets. It will be wisest in all instances to vote the Republican Legislative ticket straight. There is danger in scratching the vote on the Legislative ticket that some of its value may be lost. It will be wiser, therefore, to vote for the Republican candidates as their names are printed on the official ballot. The instructions sent out from the Election Commissioners' office are somewhat confusing in reference to the legislative candidates, and to avoid confusion the best plan is to vote the ticket as printed.

As the polling day approaches the leaders on both sides are making calculations and predictions as to the outcome. Chairman Clark of the Republican State committee, said yesterday:

"Gov. Fifer and the Republican State ticket will come to Cook County with 20,000 majority from the rest of the State. Harrison will carry Cook County by 8,000 majority, and Illinois is safe for the Republican State and national ticket. We will win back seven Congressional districts in the State that are now represented or misrepresented by Democrats. We will elect MacMillan in the Third and Vocke in the Fourth District, both in Chicago. Mr. Childs, the Republican nominee, will beat Lew Steward in the Eighth District; Maj. Wheeler will have a good majority over Mr. Snow in the Ninth. Col. B. F. Marsh will have no difficulty in winning the Eleventh, Benjamin Funk is sure of success in the Fourteenth, and Joe Cannon will undoubtedly be sent back to Congress from the Fifteenth District. Mr. Willits and Mr. Yates, the two Republicans for Congressmen-at-large, will be elected beyond a doubt. We will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Democrats are trying to capture the Senate, but they cannot do it. In spite of all the claims made by the Democrats, we are sure of 75 per cent of the German Lutheran vote. The defection will be inconsiderable, and will be more than compensated for by gains in other quarters, especially among the young voters."

Senator Cullom, John R. Tanner, and National Committeeman Campbell take the same sanguine view of the situation that Mr. Clark does, and Chairman Badenoch of the County committee declares that Mr. Clark's estimate of 8,000 majority for Harrison in Cook County is moderate. He thinks it will be fully up to that figure. At the county headquarters yesterday Secretary Van Cleave, who is generally reliable in such matters, presented the following estimates of majorities by wards and country towns:

Ward.	*Rep. maj.*	*Dem. maj.*	*Ward.*	*Rep. maj.*	*Dem. maj.*
1		500	21	200	
2	1,000		22		300
3	1,500		23		300
4	1,700		24		200
5		1,300	25	1,300	
6		2,400	26	200	
7		200	27	600	
8		1,500	28		400
9		1,200	29		1,500
10	500		30	500	
11	1,500		31	2,000	
12	3,000		32	2,700	
13	500		33		800
14	1,000		34	1,300	
15		300	Country towns	4,000	
16		1,500			
17		300			
18		1,000	Totals	23,800	15,900
19		2,500	Rep. maj	7,900	
20	500				

Depends on a Full Vote.

Several members of the committee who discussed these figures expressed the opinion that the Republican majority on the head of the ticket would be over rather than under these figures. All depends on getting out the full Republican vote. There will be another meeting of the County committee at the headquarters tomorrow at 3 p. m. to discuss these matters and the best means of securing the success of the ticket. The question also of having a parade of the ward clubs Saturday evening will be discussed. The general opinion is against the parade. It is believed that the money that would be expended on such a parade can be spent to better advantage in the wards in getting Republicans out election day.

Some complaints were made again yesterday in reference to proceedings of United States Marshal Hitchcock, especially with reference to the Second District. Hitchcock has turned over the command of the Deputy Marshals in the Second District to his assistant, Dave Shanahan. Not only has he done this, but he has ignored the recommendations of the committeeman of the Fifth Ward as to the Marshals for that ward, something he has not done in any other portion of the city. Chairman Badenoch was quite indignant yesterday when he heard of Hitchcock's new departure. He said it was contrary to the promises held out to him by the Marshal.

Word reached the Republican campaign headquarters yesterday that two of the alleged Republican leaders in one of the southern wards had recently had conferences with Mr. Hopkins, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign committee, and that they would have a further conference tomorrow to arrange for the delivery of Republican votes to some of the Democratic candidates at least. In one of those wards it is said that several of the United States Marshals appointed as Republicans are really Democrats. Chairman Badenoch is well posted as to the methods of the campaign committeemen in question, and they cannot attempt to betray the party in their wards without being detected in the act.

ASK THE PREACHER TO RETRACT.

Germans Who Take Offense at Having Altgeld Advocated from the Pulpit.

The rainbow chasers at the Hopkins headquarters are not as boastful as they were a few days ago. A closer examination of the registries has convinced them that they will have great good luck if they pull any of their local scandidates through. They are beginning to understand that Mr. Altgeld cannot control the entire German vote.

Last Sunday one of the pastors in a southwestern Lutheran church told his congregation that it was a matter of conscience with them to vote for Mr. Altgeld for Governor. Later in the day he was waited on by a committee of his congregation and was told that his discourse was not at all appropriate, in fact, that he had not told the exact truth. They made so strong a showing to the reverend gentleman that, it is reported, he has agreed to make a retraction of portions of his discourse and will not hereafter talk politics from the pulpit.

In one of the Lake View Lutheran schools it is said that a schoolmaster was carried away to such an extent by his Democratic enthusiasm that he had a picture of Candidate Altgeld framed and hung in his school. The patrons of his school are said to have objected, and to have demanded that the picture be taken down or that Gov. Fifer's picture be framed and placed beside it. The schoolmaster took down Altgeld's picture.

Mr. Hopkins and his local committee have been pushing the German issue so strongly that it has disgusted the more intelligent German voters. They will not stand it, and as the Democratic *Herald* has said, "The Irish Democrats in Chicago, although devoted members of the party, cannot forget Bransfield's defeat and the man who contributed most largely to it. The German Democrats themselves did not then and do not now to any appreciable extent sympathize with the movement making an invidious discrimination amongst Democrats which was headed by Judge Altgeld." Many of those German Democrats do not forget that Mr. Sugg, the Democratic candidate for City Attorney on the same ticket with Bransfield, was also invidiously discriminated against by this same Altgeld. Every day proves that Altgeld is not so powerful an agent as the Democrats hoped for getting the Germans into line for Democratic candidates, and that his leadership has only tended to dissatisfaction and dissension. One of the organs of the party continually assails his managers. A powerful element of the party is opposing him. The candidates for the local offices are greatly annoyed by these matters, and some of them are losing their temper.

"Jake" Kern, the candidate for State's-Attorney on the Democratic ticket, at a meeting in the Second District Monday night, denounced Ald. Loeffler and Ald. Murphy as traitors to the party. Col Van Praag is accused of treachery. There is open revolt in the Sixteenth Ward against the leadership of the self-seeking demagogue, Peter Kiolbassa, who promised to deliver the Poles for the Democratic ticket. All the English organs of the party are fighting Ald. Cullerton in the Second District, and there is bad blood all around.

Ben Cable, the manager of the Cleveland interests in the West, is disgusted, and is doing nothing except square himself concerning the complaints of Mr. Dickinson.

HOW IT STOOD FOUR YEARS AGO.

Statistics of the Vote in Chicago at the Last Presidential Election.

Since the last Presidential election in 1888 Hyde Park, Lake, Jefferson, Lake View, and a part of Calumet and a part of Cicero have been annexed to the city. The old city was divided into twenty-four wards, while the city as now constituted has thirty-four. The territory that composed the City of Lake View is now represented by the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards. What was Jefferson is now the Twenty-seventh, while the portion of Cicero that came in is the Twenty-eighth. The Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first represent what was the Town of Lake, and the Thirty-second, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth stand for what was formerly the Village of Hyde Park. Two precincts of Calumet were added to the Thirty-first Ward and two to the Thirty-fourth. This territory—the Thirty-fourth Ward—cast a total vote for President of 159,875 votes in 1888. There are now registered in the same territory, not counting those who did not respond to the suspect notice and show cause why their names should not be removed, 270,183 names. The city wards and the territory since annexed voted for President in 1888 as follows:

Ward.	*Harrison, Rep.*	*Cleveland, Dem.*	*Fisk, Pro.*	*Streeter, Union L.*	*Cumming, United L.*
1	3,266	2,669	37	5	5
2	3,183	2,290	46	7	3
3	3,156	2,143	48	4	8
4	3,044	2,963	81	16	1
5	2,070	3,425	48	60	13
6	2,006	3,117	3	24	4
7	1,766	2,624	7	21	4
8	1,269	2,821	5	6	7
9	1,759	2,766	21	47	7
10	2,036	2,176	44	24	13
11	3,761	2,698	148	13	2
12	5,264	2,993	266	6	2
13	3,194	2,680	74	18	4
14	2,157	1,983	67	67	1
15	1,854	1,982	76	18	1
16	2,302	3,507	30	59	21
17	1,515	1,991	21	6	.....
18	2,750	2,979	54	34	4
19	2,360	4,712	21	40	3
20	1,605	1,340	38	4	6
21	2,034	2,557	32	27	1
22	2,051	2,576	16	27	10
23	2,503	2,983	59	30	6
24	3,068	3,034	66	12	9
25	3,280	3,035	94	18	2
26	552	661	26	7	.....
27	952	669	75	7	2
28	541	684	24	4	.....
29	5,663	7,261	250	19	
30	5,830	6,944	313	10	5
31					
32					
33	6,637	4,993	180	82	4
34					
Total	77,353	80,008	1,996	379	139

Following was the vote for Governor:

Ward.	*Fifer, Rep.*	*Palmer, Dem.*	*Harris, Pro.*	*Jones, U. L.*
1	3,192	2,761	30	9
2	3,169	2,318	43	8
3	3,118	2,173	42	10
4	2,999	2,044	69	14
5	1,951	3,629	49	74
6	1,924	3,221	4	17
7	1,687	2,714	7	17
8	1,203	2,893	4	10
9	1,706	2,851	16	42
10	1,913	2,318	40	31
11	3,728	2,765	125	11
12	5,227	3,003	252	8
13	3,108	2,776	61	22
14	2,015	1,834	45	75
15	1,763	2,077	66	13
16	2,206	3,618	30	77
17	1,405	3,106	19	6
18	2,661	3,068	51	26
19	2,275	4,810	18	33
20	1,817	2,328	24	8
21	1,970	2,638	27	20
22	1,917	2,713	30	24
23	2,372	2,997	55	32
24	3,081	3,072	57	18
25	3,176	3,148	83	19
26				
27	936	603	70	10
28	541	684	24	4
29				
30	5,663	7,261	250	19
31				
32				
33	6,508	5,160	184	78
34				
Total	74,931	82,798	1,765	735

FLEMING AND THE DEMOCRATS.

Gang of Town of Lake Workers Under Bonds for Pommeling and Robbing Him.

Walter Fleming, a foreman of sewer laborers, residing at No. 5203 Emerald avenue, while going home the night of Sept. 18, stopped at Mrs. Bowles' saloon, Forty-third and Wright streets. While treating the crowd he displayed a roll of bills. On leaving the saloon he was followed by the loungers. When Fleming reached Wright and Root streets and stood waiting for a car Stephen Finley, a Democratic worker, who had followed him from the saloon, struck at him and was knocked down. Finley then bowled like a whipped dog, and "Nick" O'Neil, "Mike" McMahon, John Brown, Dan Lyons, Tom Bois, Pat O'Neil, and "Bull" Harrington, all notable Democratic political workers of the Town of Lake, ran over and all jumped on the one defenseless man.

This gang of Democratic politicians beat Fleming into insensibility and robbed him of his silver watch, gold chain, and $4.50 cash. The roll of $380, which he had displayed in the saloon, he had pinned on his inside vest pocket. The pin which held the roll inside bore blood from the hands of the Democratic robbers and stained the vest, but they did not secure the money.

They were all arrested, arraigned before Judge Porter, and held in $500 each to the Criminal Court. They were bailed out as follows: "Mike" McMahon, by his mother, Mrs. McMahon; "Nick" O'Neil and Pat O'Neil, by their mother, Mrs. O'Neil; "Bull" Harrington, Thomas Bois, Dan Lyons, and Stephen Finley, by Pat McInerney, a brother of Mike McInerney, Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Stock-Yards district; John Brown, by his mother, Mrs. Brown.

These men on the trial were all identified by Fleming as his assailants and robbers. They had left him lying on the street.

But when registration day came Nick O'Neil, one of the men who assisted in robbing and pommeling Fleming, was Democratic judge in the Eighth Precinct of the Twenty-ninth Ward. And Stephen Finley, a man who has been repeatedly arrested and fined as a lawbreaker, and the man who started the fight with Fleming so as to have a pretense to rob him, stood inside the polling place wearing on his breast the star of a United States Marshal. And those two men, O'Neil and Finley, both under bonds to appear in the Criminal Court to answer for robbery and attempted murder, posed there as regulators on behalf of the Democratic party of the rights of the people. In addition to what has been written it may be further stated that Nick O'Neil, the Democratic judge of election, carried back to Mrs. Bowles, the keeper of the saloon where the eight bold Democratic robbers and murderers first sighted their victim, the silver watch which the Democratic highwaymen had taken from Fleming and asked her to try to have Fleming not prosecute them for robbing him and beating him into insensibility.

DEFINITION OF REPUBLICANISM.

Richard Yates Gives the Whole Thing in a Nutshell in a South Side Hall.

Richard Yates, candidate for Congressman-at-Large, C. O'Connell, and M. C. Quinn, addressed a Republican mass-meeting under the auspices of the Hamilton club at Arcade Hall, Sixty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue, last evening. The attendance was large. Whenever a good point was made by the speakers the assemblage applauded vigorously. Mr. Yates said in substance: With malice toward none and charity to all I speak in behalf of the Republican party. The Republican party advocates protection of industry. Protection affords living wages to laborers, helps them to save their earnings and to build homes, to educate the child, to honor the wife, and to enjoy some of the luxuries of life. Protection reduces the friction between labor and capital. Strikes and lockouts are most frequent in free trade England. Protection benefits farmers by enabling mechanics and manufacturers to buy their productions and by bringing the consuming world to the farmers' door and by increasing the value of farm lands. Protection benefits the merchant, lawyer, doctor, teacher, preacher, and printer, railroader and clerk by locating them all among prosperous and not a pauper people, and by making their clientage a solvent one. Protection benefits the Nation by diversifying its industry, strengthening its every fiber, and making it independent of the world and self-sustaining both in peace and war. The Republican party opposes shinplaster paper money and wildcat currency. Our fathers buried the disturbing and destructive invention deep in a grave of infamy. It unsettled all business confidence, and disgraced and degraded the Nation, ruined thousands of enterprises, and made our commerce a laughing stock. The Republican party opposes fraudulent elections. A bill to secure fair elections of Congressmen is within the constitutional power of Congress, is the concern of the whole Nation, and a crying need of the hour. The Republican party is the economical party. In 1890 and 1891 it appropriated $988,000,000 to run the government. The government needed every cent of it. The Fifty-first Congress the Republican party ran on business principles without losing a day and without useless expenditure. The appropriations of that Congress were $44,000,000 less than those of the first session of the Fifty-second Congress. The Fifty-second House was Democratic by 140 majority.

FOR THE STATE'S-ATTORNEYSHIP.

Characters of the Republican and Democratic Candidates Contrasted.

Without detracting in the least from the importance of the other county offices it can be truly said that the State's-Attorneyship is the most important. The man who holds that office has in his hands the administration of the criminal law for more than one-third of the population of this great State. He directs the grand jury, the inquisitorial body of the county, whose duty it is to investigate not only infractions of law but also the proper administration of the law by public bodies and by public officers. It is part of his duty to maintain the dignity and the integrity of the law against assaults from whatsoever quarter. In this great cosmopolitan community, as is but natural, violations of the statutes are frequent and criminals unfortunately are numerous. It requires a man of ability, experience, known capacity in the interpretation of the statutes, and of aggressive honesty to perform the duties of the State's-Attorney.

The Republicans have nominated for this office one of the ablest of the younger members of the bar—Charles G. Neely. He has had over four years' experience as a public prosecutor. He is a man of fine character, great industry and energy, thoroughly honest, a high-principled gentleman, with pride in his profession, care for his reputation, and honorable ambition to serve the people faithfully and honorably. During the months that he has been before the people as a candidate no one has dared to say aught injurious against him. He has, indeed, proved to be an ideal candidate and has demonstrated the wisdom of the convention in selecting him.

Pitted against this man is Jacob Kern, the Democratic nominee, a boy in appearance and in experience. This young man was admitted to the bar only four or five years ago, and since then he has devoted himself mostly to politics and little to law. In the Democratic convention he was supported by the rough and rowdy element, some of whom it would be his duty as State's-Attorney to prosecute and to punish. He has never tried a criminal or civil case of any importance. The members of the bar of his own party, led by their Nestor, William C. Goudy, protested against his nomination. They proclaimed their opposition to him before the convention and since. They declare his election would be a peril to good government in Cook County, and as such hurtful to their party.

There ought to be no doubt among the voters of Cook County as to which of these candidates, Mr. Neely or Mr. Kern, should be selected for State's-Attorney. If the voters desire a proper administration of the criminal law; if they desire that public bodies and public officers shall be kept strictly to the line of their duties by a wholesome fear of public prosecution in case of wrongdoing—in short, if they desire an honest, honorable, and vigorous administration of the office of State's-Attorney they will vote for Charles G. Neely next Tuesday.

POLICE AGAINST ALTGELD.

His Discourtesy to Members of the Force—Rodney Embezzlement Case.

There is a strong feeling among police officers against the candidacy of Judge Altgeld. He has been universally discourteous to the members of the force. He has censured them, and on all occasions denounced them and given the benefit of his friendship while on the bench to Socialists and Anarchists, and he has always leaned toward them when they were arraigned before him charged with any violation of the law.

In August, 1890, C. C. Rodney embezzled a large amount of money at Portland, Ore. He came to Chicago on a fast mail train. Portland officers telegraphed the Chicago police to arrest him. He was arrested on the dispatch, which stated that the warrant and requisition were following.

He was brought before Judge Altgeld, who savagely denounced the police for arresting Rodney without a warrant, and Judge Altgeld discharged the prisoner on a writ of habeas corpus. He was rearrested on instructions of Lieut. Max Kipley on a warrant and was again discharged by Altgeld.

When Judge Altgeld discharged the embezzler the second time after he had been arrested on a warrant he overflowed with virtuous indignation and gave vent to the following memorable words:

"The police ought to know by this time how to arrest a man. I will discharge the prisoner, but will insist that he sue the police authorities for false imprisonment."

The prisoner was discharged. He skipped out of Chicago on a freight train that afternoon. He did not remain as Judge Altgeld had advised.

But the manufacturer in Portland, from whom this Rodney had embezzled several thousand dollars, wrote a letter in which this sentence occurred:

"I have been Altgelded. It has cost me many thousand dollars. It is probably unavoidable, for Altgeld is a Judge."

Someone preferred charges and Lieut. Kipley and Officers Haerle and Collins were held to the grand jury in $1,000 bonds each. Rodney was gone.

The jury being told of the case laughed it out of the North Side, and Altgeld was the laughing stock for a week of all Chicagoans who could read.

MONTANA'S VOTES REPUBLICAN.

Details of a Unique Local Combine That Promises This Result.

"Montana's three votes will be cast for Harrison and Reid," said a representative of one of Chicago's jobbing houses who has just returned from a business trip through the Northwest. "I am a Democrat, and would like to see Cleveland and Stevenson get those three votes, but if anybody wants to bet they do I'll have to place my money the other way. Ordinarily the State might be close enough to be called doubtful, but after carefully considering the situation and all the circumstances bearing upon it, I have been forced to the conclusion that Montana will give a liberal majority for the Republican Electoral ticket, the Legislature will be Republican, and a Republican will succeed Senator Sanders.

"The elements which promise to bring about these results are peculiar and entirely local. The people of the State are so strongly in favor of silver that they will not enthuse over either Harrison or Cleveland, and while Republicans preach protection and Democrats denounce it the mass of voters, many of whom belong to labor organizations, have settled down to the belief that there is no vital political principle at stake, and are looking out for themselves and their organizations. And as usual the capitalists are looking out for their own interests.

"The strongest Democrat in the State and the strongest man in the State is Marcus Daly, General Manager of the great Anaconda Mining company. In the mines at Butte, the smelters at Anaconda, and in numerous interests throughout the State he employs perhaps 5,000 men, nearly all of whom will vote as he wishes and will be careful to ascertain his wishes. Just at present the Anaconda company is striving to make Anaconda the capital of the State. Daly is one of the smartest Irishmen in America. He is not polished, but is brainy and shrewd, and extremely liberal. His wealth was acquired in Montana and his money is being invested there. As a Democrat he is a leader, not a follower. When the candidates of his party suit him he supports them with influence and purse. When they are not to his liking he throws them down. Last spring he threw down the Democrats in Butte and elected Lee Mantle Mayor. Gen. Charles S. Warren, Montana's member of the Republican National committee, is Mantle's business partner. Mantle is a candidate for the United States Senate and hopes to succeed Senator Sanders. Warren and Daly are close friends. At the present time Warren is looking after the construction of the Butte, Anaconda, and Pacific railroad, which will parallel the Montana Union from Butte to Anaconda, cross the range west of Anaconda to the Bitter Root Valley, through which it will extend to Missoula. Daly has extensive interests in the Bitter Root Valley, as well as at Butte and Anaconda, and looks kindly upon Warren's work. Jim Hill of the Great Northern is said to be behind the new road. Hill and Daly are warm friends and it is generally understood that Hill favors Anaconda for the State Capital, and Great Northern influence will be exerted in that direction. Warren holds the key to the situation. He has been careful to get as many voters as possible among the men employed on the new railway and has attended to the matter of registration. It is an open secret that these voters will deposit ballots for Republican Electors and legislators, and Anaconda for State capital, Daly having agreed to keep out of the national and legislative contest if Mantle, Warren, and Hill would work for his town in the capital contest. It is intimated that Daly will not be entirely passive and that he will help Warren and Mantle if they help him.

"This combination will surely carry out its deal, Harrison and Reid will get the Electoral vote of Montana, its Legislature will be Republican, its next Senator will be Lee Mantle, and its capital will be Anaconda. There will be two heats in the race for the capital prize. The coming election will not decide it. Another vote will decide which of the two highest candidates will receive the prize. The two highest will probably be Helena and Anaconda. Helena will spend a lot of money, but if Daly gets a place in the preliminary heat he may be depended upon to capture the final. In any event the contest for the capital will give the State to the Republican National ticket."

BOHEMIANS DON'T FANCY PANOCH.

He Is Not Nearly as Popular as Stepina, the Republican Candidate for Commissioner.

The Democrats nominated one John G. Panoch for County Commissioner in the hope of satisfying the Bohemian element of the party, but they are now regretting that they did so. A man connected with the Bohemian daily paper, the *Denni Hlasatel*, said yesterday:

"Panoch is of Bohemian birth, but he has never identified himself with his countrymen, and, as a matter of fact, there is a strong feeling against him. In the first place the Bohemian workingmen are opposed to him because of his connection with the Pinkertonian gang. At the last meeting of the Bohemian Workingmen's Progressive club a resolution was passed and published in the Bohemian daily advising the workingmen not to vote for Panoch. He is a creature of the political machine of the Eighth Ward. The choice of the Bohemian voters is James F. Stepina, the candidate on the Republican ticket. Had Joseph Koestner been nominated on the Democratic ticket they would have been thoroughly satisfied, but Panoch is a poor substitute for Koestner. The Republicans nominated Mr. Stepina, in whom the Bohemians have confidence, and for that reason alone hundreds of them will vote the Republican ticket from top to bottom. Besides the educated Bohemians all believe in the doctrine of protection advocated by the Republican party. They are well satisfied with the present national administration. Gov. Fifer has recognized them by the appointment of a leading man of their race to the honorable position of West Park Commissioner, and he will get a large vote among them. In my judgment the Bohemian vote will be pretty evenly divided this time between the two parties. Heretofore it has been given almost solidly for the Democratic ticket."

ITS OPINION OF JUDGE KETTELLE.

What the Senior Democratic Organ Really Thinks of the Candidate.

The senior Democratic organ, which is now supporting the whole Democratic county ticket, has not always held a high opinion of all the Democratic nominees. On the 9th of August of this year the senior organ, discussing a certain decision in reference to the Garfield Park gambling track, said editorially:

They (the gamblers) boasted that finally they hit upon the right Judge, and such would appear to be the fact, for Kettelle, notoriously a weakling, who has no capacity for judicial place, and whose term is about to expire, throws himself into their hands. He decides in effect that gambling in the race is not illicit and cannot be punished.

. . . . . .

Meantime let the gamblers reelect their judicial friend Kettelle if they can. They have decided upon the "non-partisan" means of doing it and no doubt their money would be potent with half a dozen political scalawags of either party, but their success is by no means assured. Engaged as they are in taking care of the political fortunes of the machine Republican Washburne, they need not hope to control also the Democratic committee, though it must be admitted that their gudgeon-filled purse is a long one.

Kettelle has been renominated by the Democrats and the senior organ is now supporting him for reelection. This is Democratic consistency.

Notes.

Wayne MacVeagh of Pennsylvania will make a speech Saturday evening, Nov. 5, at Central Music Hall. Tickets of admission, without charge, may be secured at the box office after 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

In the report of the meeting in the Twenty-sixth Ward Monday evening published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday it was said that the gathering was held under the auspices of the Twenty-sixth Ward Republican club. This was a mistake. The meeting was held under the auspices of the German Republican club of the ward, and the members of that

BUSEY'S POOR RECORD

HOW HE HELPED THE UNION SOLDIERS OF HIS DISTRICT.

Standing on a Free-Silver Platform When First Elected, He Voted to Kill the Bill—Pledged to Aid Veterans He Voted Against Pensions and Secured No Claims—He Violated Every Promise That Excused His Presence in Congress—Cannon Will Surely Defeat Him.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—In every schoolhouse in this district the Republican speakers are at work calling on the voters to go to the polls and reelect Joseph G. Cannon. The fight has been most aggressive. The Republicans are on their mettle and Cannon's victory is assured. The Democratic committee has kept its speakers out of Vermillion and Champaign Counties at Mr. Busey's request. Busey is sacrificing everybody on the ticket in his personal interest. His methods and tactics are a repetition of those employed two years ago when 1,600 Republicans did not vote. His scouts and "touts" are buying all the purchasable Republicans to vote for Busey. They are getting some votes in this way, but not nearly as many as they would like. When the individual can't be bought a strong effort is made to exact a pledge that the man won't go to the polls at all. This is the policy employed by the Busey committee, which has its emissaries in every precinct in the Congressional district.

Mr. Cannon, on the other hand, in every speech urges his hearers to vote the entire Republican ticket from Presidential Electors down. As an evidence of the straits in which Col. Busey finds himself attention is called to the fact that his intimates have been circulating a story that Cannon will trade off Gov. Fifer to save himself. Cannon is for the whole ticket, and in every speech he makes pays more attention to State issues and to Gov. Fifer than he does to his own canvass.

Went Back on His Pledge.

Mr. Busey stood in 1890 pledged to vote for free coinage of silver at its present rating. The Senate of the United States passed a bill of that character; it came over to the House and Mr. Busey voted to kill it. His vote is shown by the *Congressional Record* of July 14, 1892. When he was a candidate for Congress he made special appeals to the soldiers as their friend, promising if elected to get them favors and places. He failed to redeem a single pledge of this character. In the first place he voted for a set of rules which purposely omitted one made in the preceding Congress by Reed, McKinley, and Cannon, giving soldiers' claims the unobstructed right over the legislative road. The pay-rolls of the House were filed with the names of ex-Confederates, but Busey did not get a claim. Mr. Busey voted once against an appropriation to be paid half and half from the funds of the District of Columbia and the general fund for the entertainment of Union veterans who should attend the national encampment at Washington last September. He voted twice and finally against an appropriation to be paid wholly from the funds of the District of Columbia for the entertainment of Union soldiers at the national encampment at Washington, and the last time voted also against the soldiers having the public parks for company and reunion purposes.

There were on final passage but seventy-seven votes against this just measure, but fourteen from the North who voted against it, and out of the twenty Congressmen from Illinois Busey alone voted against it, and out of the seventy-seven who voted with Busey thirty-seven were rebel soldiers.

In the Danville *Press* of Sept. 10 Mr. Busey stigmatizes the appropriation for the entertainment of the veterans as "this steal," and says he "voted against it every time." But Busey did not vote when the most extravagant River and Harbor bill ever passed, a bill which Mr. Holman begged should not be passed, and of which he said "making the whole amount that will be charged upon your Treasury when this bill becomes a law the enormous sum of $63,226,798." The ball passed. Busey was present and not paired, but did not vote.

Always Against Union Soldiers.

Yet he did vote against a few thousands for the old veterans, every cent to come out of the District of Columbia fund. His motto is, "Millions for rivers and harbors; not a cent for Union veterans." When Richardson of Tennessee attempted to force through a bill repealing the 10 per cent tax on State circulation Busey was present, not paired, yet did not vote. Busey voted against a resolution and helped kill it ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of losses to the people by State banks.

Busey was present and not paired when the eight-hour labor bill was passed, yet he sat mute and did not vote, leaving the labor of this district unrepresented. *Record*, July 2.

So it will be seen Busey broke every promise made the veterans of the late war and the working people. He posed during the campaign as a broad-minded man of liberal ideas, yet he proved by his conduct in Washington he belonged to the most narrow-minded, bigoted sect of the Democrats. He was more narrow-gauge in his ideas than the ex-Confederates in the House.

Some weeks ago Candidate Busey wrote a letter to an ex-soldier in his district by name Henry Herring and the following is alleged to be a copy:

Dear Sir: I tried to see you while in Rankin last week. Had learned of your record as a soldier and wanted to make your acquaintance. If you have not received your pension send me the number of your application and I will help you. If Judge Altgeld is elected come and see me. A man with the military record you have deserves some consideration.

Col. Busey made a great mistake in his man when he wrote Mr. Herring, and the letter is taken as an insult by all the ex-soldiers in this Congressional district.

MAY ELECT TEN CONGRESSMEN.

Indians Believed to Be Reliably Republican by Ten Thousand.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Republican managers have the figures to show that they will most certainly catch the First, Fifth, Tenth, and Thirteenth Congressional Districts, while they are sure of the Sixth and Ninth. They have also hopes of defeating Bynum in this (the Seventh) district. Late tonight some of the Democrats heard of the actual existence of the figures and they became alarmed. To get even some of them got almost to the Grand Opera-House, where Charles L. Henry, Bynum's opponent, was addressing a mass-meeting, and circulated a story that Chairman Gowdy had given up the fight in Indiana. Tom Taggart believed this and assembled some of his advisers to try to get the story into general circulation, but he failed and went home.

"We'll show them how we gave up next Tuesday," said the imperturbable Mr. Gowdy. "The indications are now that we carry the State by 10,000. If the People's party polls 35,000 we'll carry the State by 20,000. We expect to carry at least seven Congressmen—namely: from the First, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth, with a fair prospect from the Seventh, and as surprises in politics are always in order we would not be surprised at two other districts electing Republican Congressmen."

Postmaster-General Wanamaker staid here tonight and will speak at Frankfort and Merdian, in the heart of the gas belt, tomorrow. He will speak three times a day till Saturday. A mistake in one or two names was discovered after 11,000 tickets had been printed at 2 o'clock this morning, but it was finally agreed that there should be no trouble and the printing should go ahead.

The Indiana State Treasury was replenished today by over $200,000, nearly 33 per cent of which is directly due to the increased taxation for State purposes levied by the last Democratic Legislature and which Democratic orators for months have been telling the farmers would not result in any increased burden on the taxpayers. The fiscal year ended yesterday, Oct. 31, and the Secretary of State paid into the Treasury $46,369.80, the amount of the fees which he collected in the year from companies incorporated to do business in Indiana. This is the record of the first year under the law, which requires the Secretary of State to collect from every company incorporated a fee amounting to one-tenth of 1 per cent of its capital stock. When the term of the next Secretary of State begins the new fee and salary law will go into effect. This law gives to the Secretary 10 per cent of all the fees collected from incorporated companies. The insurance department has collected taxes from insurance companies doing business in the State, and yesterday in one lump turned $103,116.82 into the treasury. The insurance department says it has collected $36,000 more money in the form of fees and taxes from insurance companies in the last fiscal year than was ever collected in any preceding year. The Pullman Car company has paid its taxes for the years 1890-91, total being $2,017.93, from the Wagner Sleeping Car company the taxes for the same two years amounted to $817.61. Other minor sums went to make the grand total. Large sums of money are being also paid out from the State Treasury. The Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home today drew $2,824.91. The prison North drew $7,882.18; the Institution for the Blind, $2,556.22; the Central Hospital for the Insane, $20,550.29; and Purdue University, $2,500.

DEMOCRATS PANIC-STRICKEN.

No Cleveland Money in Sight in New York—Quay's Opinion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—[Special.]—A month or more ago when the Democrats were firing off their heaviest campaign ammunition and trying to make a big noise, one long-headed member of the National committee remarked: "I fear we are wasting our powder. These Republicans have a fashion of making their fight in the last two weeks of the campaign."

This warning is now recalled to the minds of the panic-stricken Democratic managers. To say that they are scared but mildly expresses the situation. A week ago betting men were giving odds of $100 to $70 on Cleveland. Today even money is hard to obtain, and there is far more Republican money to be seen than Democratic. The followers of the Prophet are now demanding odds and are shy about accepting them when offered. It is a significant fact that the Democratic campaign funds for this State are in the hands and at the disposal of Edward Murphy Jr. of Troy, than whom Cleveland has not a more bitter personal enemy, and than whom a more accomplished and conscienceless political freebooter does not exist. It is noticeable that the Democratic managers are narrowing themselves down to carrying this State and their ability, through the Alliance combination, to keep enough Western votes out of the Harrison Electoral column to prevent a majority in that body for any candidate. Indiana and Connecticut no longer figure in the "doubtful" column among those in the confidence of Harrity's committee. They are set down as probably Republican, and it is impossible to secure from any Democratic leader a positive declaration that either State holds out any promise of Democratic success. Agents, plentifully supplied with money, are now in every one of the "combination" States, and are under instructions to let nothing stand in the way of success. Republican managers are prepared to frustrate these plans. In fact, they have already headed them off in nearly every direction, and believe that they have every Western Electoral vote except Nevada's beyond the danger point.

Senator Quay was at Republican headquarters this morning. He had a conference with Vice-President Morton and with Chairman Carter, Gen. Clarkson, and Mr. Manley. After leaving the conference room Senator Quay was asked to give his views of the situation and his opinion as to the result. He said: "I leave for Philadelphia this afternoon. I possibly may return, but not necessarily. Coming here on the suggestion of some of the gentlemen engaged in the management of the Republican campaign, I have gone carefully through the details of their labor up to the present time and have canvassed with them their propositions for the future. Their administration has been faultless. Their correspondence satisfies me that the sentiment of the country is favorable to a continuance of Republican rule. "Mr. Harrison will be elected. It is my belief that he will carry the States of New York, Indiana, and Connecticut. Existing conditions are such that the Electoral vote of New York will elect him without Indiana and Connecticut. Indiana and Connecticut will elect him without New York."

The Republican National committee this afternoon gave out an analysis of the registry lists of the City of New York which says in part:

One of the most important facts is that the registration for 1892 below Fortieth street, or in that part of the town where the Democrats are specially strong, is 3,301 less than it was in 1888. Above Fortieth street the registration this year stands 149,363 against 122,274, an increase of 27,049, or 22.12 per cent. The entire increase in registration, therefore, is above Fortieth street. The Republican County committee, by comparing their canvass of the city with the registry lists, have ascertained that substantially the full Republican vote of this city is on the rolls.

WILL HE SUPPORT CLEVELAND?

Alleged Letter of Judge Gresham—He Declines to Discuss the Matter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Don M. Dickinson, Chairman of the Democratic National Campaign committee, has received copies of the following statement and correspondence through Bluford Wilson, who was Solicitor of the Treasury during the administration of President Grant. The statement and Judge Gresham's letter, which accompanies it, sets at rest all question as to the fact and manner of the support of Cleveland and Stevenson by that distinguished and influential statesman:

To the Public: The truth of the statement made by myself and others that Judge Gresham said he intended to vote for Mr. Cleveland at the ensuing election has been persistently denied, not only by the Republican press, but also by the National Republican committee and upon the stump. It is due to Judge Gresham and his friends that the truth should be known, and I therefore take the responsibility of giving to the public his letter of the 27th of October addressed to me.

Judge Gresham's letter follows:

To the Hon. Bluford Wilson, Springfield, Ill.—Dear Major: I have your letter of the 21st inst. I did tell you at Springfield that after mature reflection I had determined to vote for Mr. Cleveland this fall, because I agree in the main with his views on the tariff and I did not believe in the principles embodied in the McKinley bill. I adhere to that determination and have said nothing indicating a change of purpose. It is not true that with my knowledge or consent the President was asked to appoint me to any office. It is not true that I requested anyone to do anything to obtain the Republican nomination this year. It is not true that I voted for Mr. Cleveland in 1888. I voted the Republican ticket at every Presidential election since the party was organized except in 1864, when I was not able to go to the polls. The Republicans were pledged to a reduction of the war tariff long before 1888, and during the campaign of that year the pledge was renewed with emphasis again and again. Instead of keeping that promise, the McKinley bill was passed imposing still higher duties. It was passed in the interest of the favored classes, and not for the benefit of the whole people. It neither enhanced the price of farm products nor benefited labor. Wages are and ever will be regulated by supply and demand. Duties were imposed upon some articles so as to destroy competition and foster trusts and monopolies. I think you will agree with me that this was an abandonment of the doctrine of moderate incidental protection. The tariff is now the most important question before the people, and, whatever others may do, I shall exercise the right of individual judgment and vote according to my convictions. I think with you that a Republican can vote for Mr. Cleveland without joining the Democratic party. How I shall vote in the future will depend upon the questions at issue. Very truly yours, W. Q. GRESHAM.

Judge Gresham was seen at his residence last night by a reporter and told of the giving out of his letter.

"Well, what of it?" he remarked.

"Do you intend to take the position outlined in the letter?"

"I have nothing to say."

"The letter is acknowledged by you, then?"

"Who gives it out?" asked the Judge.

"Don M. Dickinson, in New York."

"Well, I have nothing to say about it."

"You will neither affirm nor deny that you wrote the letter?"

"I have nothing to say, and that's enough."

NOT HOPEFUL IN ALABAMA.

Republican Congressional Nominees Fail to Act with Fusionists.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The outlook in Alabama is not as hopeful as it might be. The State will go Democratic by from 10,000 to 20,000. These are Democratic estimates, made by those on the inside, and made with knowledge of the inside facts. The Republicans, on the other hand, are figuring on a majority also, and some of them think they will elect six out of the nine Congressmen, but the Democratic leaders are willing to concede only three to the Lakeview fusion ticket. But still there are elements in this campaign that may destroy all calculations before Tuesday next. The Populists, notwithstanding the outward appearance of satisfaction among them, are not pleased with the attitude of some of the Republicans. Judge Craig in the Fourth District is running as the Republican nominee against the Lakeview candidate, Mr. Longshore, which threatens Longshore's defeat. In the Fifth District Judge McDuffie is running as the Republican candidate for Congress against the Lakeview nominee, Mr. Whatley, and it is believed will be elected. In the Eight District Dick Austin is out as the Republican candidate for Congress against Mr. Blackwell, the Lakeview candidate, which means the defeat of Blackwell and makes the election of Gen. Wheeler (Dem.) sure. In the Seventh District Mr. Blakemore has been cut as the Republican candidate for Congress against the Lakeview candidate, Mr. Wood, which means Col. Denson's (Dem.) election. These are all white and representative Republicans, for whose disloyalty to the fusion ticket the party leaders cannot be held responsible. A Republican of this city, however, said that these Republicans were bolters and were not in harmony with the party. The general impression prevails, however, that they will poll a large Republican vote. They are reputable and representative white Republicans, and there are not a few who believe that at least two of the four are sure of election.

BOYD'S ADVICE TO DEMOCRATS.

Nebraska's Governor Urges Them to Support the Weaver Electors.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The following authenticated letter was made public today. It was addressed to a prominent Nebraska Democrat and signed by Gov. Boyd:

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 17, 1892.—Dear Sir: I have just returned from the East, where I was honored by a consultation with the National committee and leading men of our party with regard to the best policy to be pursued in Nebraska this fall in dealing with the Electoral ticket. . . . They agreed with me that the wisest course would be for Democrats to support the Weaver Electors, the object being to take Nebraska out of her accustomed place in the Republican column. Information has reached me that a number of Independents, who were formerly Republicans, contemplate voting for the Harrison Electors. With the Republican strength thus augmented it would be impossible for the Democrats to carry their own Electoral ticket to victory. It is, therefore, the part of good judgment and wise action for the Democrats to support the Weaver Electors in as large numbers as possible. For Democrats to do this is no abandonment of principle; on the contrary it is a definite step toward victory and the ultimate triumph of Cleveland and Stevenson and the principles they represent. Make such use of this among your Democratic friends as you can without openly causing alarm on the part of our opponents. Discuss the idea only with Democrats who can be trusted. I desire also to urge upon your attention the necessity of Democrats giving loyal support to the party nominees for the Legislature, particularly so where there is a possibility of election. The next Legislature will choose a United States Senator, and it is important that Paddock's successor be not a Republican and that Mr. Cleveland's administration during the next four years shall not be hampered by a Senate in opposition to him. Efforts are making in other States to reduce the Republican majority in the Senate, and Nebraska has a splendid opportunity to do her share of the good work. Cordially yours, J. E. BOYD.

EVERYTHING FOUND SATISFACTORY.

Gen. Michener Certain of Republican Success Next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Gen. Michener made a flying visit to the Capital this morning from the West and returned in the evening to Indianapolis. He had been west as far as Denver looking into politics. Gen. Michener said to a reporter: "Summing up the situation generally, I can say, aside from my own political feelings and wishes, that the situation for the Republicans in the States west of the Mississippi has improved wonderfully in the last two weeks in every State except Nevada. That has drifted away and will probably be carried by the People's party. I see no reason to doubt that we should carry the other so-called doubtful States. I think there is no doubt of our ability to carry Illinois by the usual majority. The doubtful factor appears to be the increased registration in Chicago. The Republican leaders called my attention to this fact when I was there and convinced me by their analysis of the situation that this increased registration will help the Republicans for the reason that the increase is in Republican precincts chiefly. We shall certainly carry Indiana for Harrison and the State ticket by a safe majority. I have no doubt of this. We have the State on a close poll, and President Harrison is stronger with the voters of Indiana than the normal Republican vote."

Perry Carson, who is a familiar figure as a delegate to national conventions, has been out in Indiana looking after the alleged colored disaffection. He says the men are all in line and Gen. Harrison will carry the State by 3,000 to 6,000.

TO FILL CONGRESSIONAL VACANCIES.

Nebraska's Supreme Court Asked to Order a Special Election.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—John F. Cromelien of Omaha appeared before the Supreme Court this forenoon with a petition for a writ of mandamus compelling Gov. Boyd to issue a proclamation calling for the election of three Congressmen-at-large from Nebraska to fill vacancies alleged to exist. In his statement of facts Attorney Cromelien alleges that under the census of 1890 Nebraska is entitled to six Congressmen in the present Congress, whereas the new apportionment law does not give the State its full representation until after March 3, 1893. His position is that Congress is without the power to postpone Nebraska's Congressional representation until after March 3, 1893; that Nebraska is entitled to its additional Representatives at the earliest possible date after the official promulgation of the census, and that there are at present three vacancies which should be filled by special election. Mr. Cromelien wrote to Gov. Boyd in reference to the matter Oct. 27 and two days later called upon the Governor and made a formal demand that he issue his proclamation for a special election. This the Governor declined to do until he had been advised to do so by the Attorney-General or directed by the Supreme Court. The Attorney-General's opinion was asked and it was adverse to the calling of the special election. Gov. Boyd joins with Mr. Cromelien in asking the Supreme Court to make a solution of the difficulty.

ISSUE AN ANONYMOUS CIRCULAR.

Democrats in Iowa Alarmed Over the State Bank Tax Question.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The Democrats of the State have been forced to meet the issue of wildcat currency, which the Republicans have been using all through the campaign with telling effect. They have prepared a secret circular intended to reassure those who have been weakened in the Democratic faith on account of the proposition to repeal the 10 per cent prohibitory tax on State bank issues. It is headed as follows: "No wildcat possible; the Constitution of Iowa prevents it; State bank currency in this State as safe as national bank notes."

"This," said a prominent politician today, "is equivalent to saying that the Democratic National party will not ruin Iowa because the Constitution of Iowa prevents it. However, if the Constitution really prevents it, what is the use of adding, as they do, that 'State bank currency in this State is as safe as national bank notes?'"

The circular then quotes the following sections of the Constitution: Sec. 5, an act submitted to the people; Sec. 6, on State banks; Secs. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, all relating to banking in Iowa. It is said that millions of them will be printed and distributed. It is unsigned and issued anonymously.

ASK GEN. BRAGG TO SHUT UP.

Wisconsin Democratic Managers Want Him to Leave the Stump.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Gen. Bragg has been requested by the Democratic State Central committee to withdraw from the stump. Although the party managers will not admit it the information comes from reliable authority. In reply to the request Gen. Bragg is said to have written a saucy answer declining to comply and informing the committee that he intends to continue on his own responsibility and will do as he pleases. Gen. Bragg has been on the stump in the State since very early in the campaign, speaking nearly every day. Of late his speeches have been altogether too plain on free trade and wildcat money to suit the party managers, and on that account he has been asked to come off.

KANSAS WILL SUPPORT HARRISON.

The Registration Encouraging to the Republican State Committee.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Reports from all parts of the State since the registration books were closed last Friday night show that while the registration has largely increased over that of 1888 thousands of Democrats have failed to register. The reason for this is that owing to the fusion many Democrats feel that they have been disfranchised. The increase in registration is almost entirely from Republican voters. The registration reports have been greatly encouraging to the Republicans, who now claim the State for Harrison by not less than 30,000 majority. Chairman Breidenthal of the People's party State Central committee issued a bulletin today purporting to give the result of a poll of the Seventh Congressional District for Congressman, claiming Simpson's majority will be 8,000, 2,000 less than was claimed two weeks ago. The Republican committee is certain that Simpson will be defeated by not less than 2,000.

MR. WANAMAKER IS HOPEFUL.

President Harrison Will Carry New York, Indiana, and Connecticut.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 1.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker was in the city this morning on his way to Indianapolis and said in an interview: "I am going to Indiana to help stir up a little enthusiasm there. My first stop will be at Frankfort, where I expect to speak at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. I will also visit New Albany, Goshen, Marion, and other places. It has been said that there is a lack of enthusiasm in the Republican ranks. Now I would like to ask if this is not true of the Democratic party? This is a campaign of education, and the people are doing less blustering and more thinking. It is my firm conviction that President Harrison will be reelected. I also believe that New York will give him a larger majority than it did in 1888. While New York City has grown stronger Democratic the Republican districts throughout the State have also increased in numbers. I think Indiana is all right. It is the President's home, and they are not going to turn their backs upon him. Connecticut has heretofore been regarded as a doubtful State, but I think it will give a fair Republican majority this election.

DEMOCRATS WILL LOSE ANOTHER.

Republican Hopes Bright in the Fifth Iowa Congressional District.

TAMA CITY, Ia., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Two years ago the Democrats of the Fifth District elected J. T. Hamilton of Cedar Rapids to Congress by a plurality of 292 over Judge Struble of this county. Hamilton rode in on the flood tide of prejudice against the McKinley bill. When the Republicans this year nominated R. G. Cousins of Cedar County his candidacy was received with enthusiasm. Cousins should have no difficulty in securing a handsome plurality, but the Democrats point to figures of last year's State vote, when Boies' plurality in the district was 1,321. That looks big, but it simply represents the growing tendency of many Republicans to slide off on prohibition. The vote in this district for Boies is no criterion by which to judge the national principles of the voters. An impartial canvass indicates Cousins' election by a safe plurality. From every county the news comes that "the Boies Republicans are all in line and working hard." A poll of Marshalltown, just completed, shows enormous gains. Unless the People's party ticket cuts more of a figure to Republican disadvantage than careful inquiry discloses Cousins will be elected.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS TO RESIGN.

Oregon Bourbons Striving to Give the State Vote to Weaver.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 1.—Two of the Democratic Presidential Electors held a conference with National Committeeman McKee this afternoon and as a result, it is understood, the two Electors will send in their resignations tomorrow and the State Central committee will fill the vacancies by indorsing two of the People's party Electors. One of the Democratic Electors resigned a week ago and his place was filled by a Populist, but the fourth Elector refuses to resign. Democrats are divided in opinion as to the advisability of withdrawing the ticket.

REPUBLICANS AND POPULISTS FUSE.

Virginia Democrats Alarmed Over the Situation—May Lose the State.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Fusion between the Republicans and People's party has been accomplished in Virginia. The latter will support the Electoral ticket of the former, and they have had their ballots printed accordingly. In return the Republican State committee will print the names of the People's party Congressional candidates on their ticket. The Democratic managers learned of this arrangement late tonight, and they are much disturbed for fear the State will go against them.

REFUSED TO GRANT THE ORDER.

Yankton Indians Barred from Voting the Republican Ticket.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Judge Smith today rendered an important decision affecting the right of the Indians on the Yankton Indian Reservation, who desire to vote the Republican ticket at the coming election. The decision was against the Indians. The Indians, through their attorney, secured a temporary order compelling the Commissioner of Charles Mix County, in which the reservation is situated, to establish polling-places upon the reservation, the Commissioners, who are Independents, having decided that they have no authority to do so. There are about 300 Indians upon the reservation.

He Could Not Interfere.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 1.—In the matter of permitting the People's party Electors to resign from the Cleveland Democratic ticket, upon which they had been placed as a substitute for the straight Democrats who were withdrawn, the Secretary of State decided this morning that he cannot interfere, thus forcing the People's party Electors to serve on the Democratic ticket against their will.

Legislative Nominations.

State.	District.	Party.	Nominee.
Wisconsin..	3	Dem....	C. D. Bowman
Wisconsin..	Racine Co....	Dem....	William Paul
Wisconsin..	26	Rep....	A. L. Sanborn
Wisconsin..	26	Dem....	R. M. Bashford
Wisconsin..	Racine Co....	Rep....	Peter B. Nelson
Wisconsin..	8	Rep....	Jacob Kubal
Wisconsin..	2	Dem....	A. Lange
Wisconsin..	24	Rep....	L. D. Weeks

Increase Largely Republican.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The registration today was heavy, all parties having committees out to see that the entire vote was registered. The list is 50 per cent larger than four years ago and the increase is largely Republican, being among the Swedish-Americans, who are nearly solidly Republican.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

A Slight Increase of $689,087 in the Public Debt Is Shown—Comparisons Made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The monthly public debt statement issued from the Treasury Department today shows a slight increase in the debt during the last month, amounting to $689,087. There was a decrease of $884,517 in the surplus during the month, an increase of $850 in the interest-bearing debt, and a decrease of $196,280 in the non-interest bearing debt. The surplus, or net cash balance, in the Treasury today, including the $100,000,000 in gold and greenback reserve fund, aggregates $131,011,401, against $131,895,918 a month ago. The national debt today, less the cash balance in the Treasury, amounts to $835,311,133, of which $585,032,020 is interest-bearing debt made up of $559,667,420 4 per cent and $25,364,500 2 per cent bonds. The Treasury today holds $23,181,990 in gold certificates, with $120,255,349 in circulation; $2,297,772 of silver certificates, with $324,552,532 in circulation, and $2,043,810 of silver Treasury notes, with $114,567,423 of them in circulation. Governments in round numbers $32,750,000, against $28,500,000 in October, 1891. Receipts from all sources during the last ten months of the current fiscal year aggregated $132,281,701, against $119,746,986 for the corresponding ten months of the preceding year, an increase of more than $12,000,000, while expenditures for the last ten months were $130,324,608, against $116,286,859 during the corresponding ten months of the preceding fiscal year. The receipts and expenditures in detail during the last ten months compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year are shown by the following table:

	Ten months fiscal year.	Ten months preceding year.
Customs	$ 60,083,328	$ 58,734,456
Internal revenue	56,819,357	52,066,690
National bank deposits	1,402,143	1,200,653
Miscellaneous	5,006,873	7,745,196
Total	$132,281,701	$119,746,995
Expenditures—		
Civil and miscellaneous	$ 34,723,348	$ 35,424,928
War	15,680,528	15,819,071
Navy	8,839,326	9,943,340
Indians	3,279,380	4,211,286
Pensions	52,049,924	36,447,860
National bank redemption account	2,974,620	5,788,374
Interest	12,777,582	8,880,000
Total	$130,324,608	$116,286,859

RAIN NO IMPEDIMENT.

EX-SPEAKER REED HEARTILY CHEERED BY DUBUQUE VOTERS.

Thousands of Enthusiastic Republicans Crowd the Opera-House to Hear the Maine Statesman—He Tells Why the Democrats Ought Not to Win—Pontiac Alive with Anti-Bourbon Farmers—Gov. Chase Talks to River County People at Rockport—Other Political Gatherings.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—All Dubuque turned out tonight to greet ex-Speaker Reed and Col. Henderson in spite of a drizzling rain which prevailed during the evening. The Republican marching clubs, headed by the Henderson zouaves, made a fine torchlight procession. In the meantime the opera-house was packed from the pit to the top gallery and by the time the procession reached the house there was not even standing room left. Col. Henderson presided and as he appeared on the stage he was greeted by the enthusiastic cheers of fully 2,000 of his fellow-townsmen. In introducing Speaker Reed Col. Henderson said that he was the man who pushed aside the parliamentary cobwebs of a hundred years and made a ruling in the House of Representatives of the American Congress by which it was made possible for the people to transact business in Congress through a majority in that body.

When Mr. Reed arose to his feet the applause was deafening, and it finally rounded out into three hearty cheers. In his opening remarks Mr. Reed said:

I am not a Republican simply because that party has adopted certain resolutions in its platform but because I like the crowd. I believe in the Republicans and am glad to say that I am one of them. There are two classes of people in this country. One thinks that all the wisdom died with their grandfathers and would never be resurrected. This class comprises the Democrats. The other class say that no matter how great and glorious this country has become it may become better. That class comprises the Republicans. The Democrats have always objected to everything that the Republicans have done. But they come up to it gradually. When the Supreme Court held that our idea of a present quorum—the idea that when a man was there he was there—was right the Democrats said they did not object to it so much after all. They are beginning to advance a little on the tariff question, and they will get around to that by and by. The Director-General of the Democracy, the "Parsee Merchant," charges that we have lost 51,000,000,000 every year by protection, and this has been going on for thirty years; the truth, however, is, that the country was only worth $30,000 00,000 when this lose began, and so we must have lost our country once and a half times and are now living in a hole in the sky. If it is true that the foreigner adds the tariff to his prices it is also true that the foreigner lowers his prices to the amount of the added duty, and so the price to us is just the same as before the tariff was raised. What makes prices cheaper? The Democrats say that it is inventions. Yes; but we only get inventions by having human minds focussed on the subject. You cannot have mill wheels invented where there are no mills. Protection erects the mills and then the American mind goes ahead with the inventions. The Democrats say, What about your infant industries? Haven't they grown up? Well, oftentimes many things develop beyond our anticipation. Watts had no idea of the future of steam, neither had Henry Clay any idea of the future of his plan of the sustentation of infant industries. We have learned that protection not only favors infant industries, but it favors a special class of our citizens. O, say the Democrats, that is what we claimed. We said it is class legislation. Yes, I admit it is class legislation. It is legislation in behalf of that great class, the American laboring men. This Chinese wall which it is said we have erected has two sides, an outside and an inside, and we propose that it shall keep our prosperity here instead of frittering it away all over the world. The demand of the Democrats for the abolition of the tax on State banks is simply an effort on their part to get back to the day before yesterday, but they can't do it.

Mr. Reid then referred to Col. Henderson and said that he was not only one of the ablest men he had met but he both had the ability to work and he did work. He urged the voters of the district to stand by Col. Henderson and send him back to Congress by an increased majority. This was the signal for a cheer that was kept up fully five minutes.

MARCH IN MUD AND RAIN.

German Lutherans and Farmers Cheer Gov. Fifer at Kankakee.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—It has rained here for two days and the water continued to descend all day today, contrary to the hopes of several thousand country boys who have been shining the buckles on their saddles and drilling in squads for three weeks. One hundred of these young enthusiasts live at Carbery and another company of 150 live near Rockville. They are all first voters in the Republican fold this year, although not the first time many of them have voted. There was an interesting meeting of German Lutherans in Kankakee last night. They met to take action in regard to Fifer day, and after denouncing in strong terms the claims of Democratic papers that the Germans would vote for Mike McDonald's man they requested Chairman Leonard that he assign them as an escort for Gov. Fifer from the depot to the hotel this morning. They pledged that 200 Fifer voters of German nationality would compose the escort. The offer was accepted, but the heavy rain disorganized every plan and it was necessary to dodge the water as soon as possible. The Germans afterwards called on Gov. Fifer and assured him of their loyalty to him. They marched through a heavy rain around Gov. Fifer's carriage from the hotel to the armory.

Though the weather was execrable the rally was a success in every particular. The crowd was not so large, but there were enough to fill all the halls in the city and the great Armory Building as well. The farmers and laboring-men insisted on an afternoon parade and under the circumstances it was creditable.

Three thousand people wedged themselves into the Armory at 1:30 o'clock, and after listening to some stirring campaign music from the Hubbard Glee club of Chicago, the audience shook the building with their cheers and manifestations of pleasure as Gov. Fifer arose. Gov. Fifer said the large crowd and its earnestness augured well for next Tuesday, when the people would express their views at the ballot-box. After today's exhibition of enthusiasm he didn't believe any rain could keep them away from the polls. He complimented President Harrison and his colleagues on the State ticket and dwelt on the importance of electing the Congressional and legislative tickets. Then he touched briefly on the tariff and wildcat currency. He declared the rank and file of the Democratic party were honest, but they had been misled by demagogic leaders. Gov. Fifer devoted most of his speech to State issues, and after calling attention to the reduction in State tax rate from 53 to 31 cents he said:

There are other issues that have been brought into this campaign. The 53-cent tax and Pinkertonism are dead, but Mr. Altgeld is going around attacking the State institutions. The Democratic party has had many candidates for Governor—Eden, Robinson, Trumbull, Palmer, Harrison—and not one of them dared attack our charitable schools and hospitals. These institutions have been made the pride of your State by the noble men and women in charge of them long before Altgeld was heard of in Illinois. These institutions are cited as models in management and general conduct as well as economy by well-posted writers on these subjects all over the country. This man, charged by his own party organs with being nominated by a corrupt political ring, audaciously, causelessly, and wickedly makes these charges. For the sake of votes he is willing to drag down the fair name of our institutions and soil them with his political filth. The House of the last Legislature was Democratic. It elected a Democratic Speaker, Mr. Crafts of Chicago. A majority of all the committees were Democrats. It was the duty of Speaker Crafts to appoint a committee, an investigating committee, if you please, to visit all the charitable institutions of the State. It was the duty of this committee to make a written report to the House. The committee was appointed, visited the institutions, and made close examination. They came back and wrote out their report, and three Democrats signed it, Chairman Watson of Jefferson and Messrs. Picker of Madison and Donaldson of Montgomery. These gentlemen were under official oath, and I want to cite that report as higher authority than the words of the Democratic candidate for Governor:

"The committee to visit State charitable institutions beg leave to report. We visited all the charitable institutions in the State and found them all in a satisfactory condition."

Now, you Democrats, what do you think of your candidate for Governor? Will you believe the anxious votecseeker or your committee acting under oath and with no incentive to bear false witness? Do you suppose the honorable and high-minded candidates of that great party that in years past have preceded this man would descend to anything like this?

The Governor expressed his gratitude to his German fellow-citizens for turning out in such large numbers and marching in mud and rain in his honor, and said it was conclusive evidence to him that the appeals to them on the score of nationality and religious creep had been made in vain. He told the story of the enactment of the Compulsory Education law and denounced as false a statement made by Altgeld in Kankakee that a committee of German Lutherans had called on him after it passed the Legislature and urged him to veto it. Gov. Fifer was followed by Lieut.-Gov. Ray, Secretary of State Pearson, and Mr. Hertz.

EX-GOV. OGLESBY AT PONTIAC.

Republicans Engage in an Enthusiastic Rally in Spite of Rain.

PONTIAC, Ill., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The earnestness of purpose and irrepressible enthusiasm of the Livingston County Republicans were shown today in a rally in this city. Notwithstanding a steady rain delegations were present from all over the county and participated in two street parades, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. In the afternoon ex-Gov. Oglesby addressed a large audience in the court-house, the size of which was only limited by the capacity of the large court-room in which he spoke, many being unable to gain admittance. In the evening addresses were made by John F. Scanlan of Chicago and Lewis E. Payson of Washington, D. C., the former speaking in the court-house and the latter in the opera-house, both of which places were filled to their utmost capacity.

PARIS, Ill., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—One of the most enthusiastic meetings held here this campaign was the colored Republican meeting at the opera-house tonight. Gurley Brewer, a colored attorney of Vincennes, Ind., addressed the meeting. He spoke for nearly two hours on the tariff and the work accomplished by the present administration. He was eulogistic in his praise of Joseph Cannon's course in Congress. The colored people turned out in large numbers.

SPARTA, Ill., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Arrangements were made by Republicans for a grand outdoor rally and torchlight procession with I. N. Phillips of Bloomington and Mayor Washburne of Chicago as orators, but it rained all day and evening. The natural gas city was all in hol

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1892.

THAT inveterate and malignant hater of the North and the Union, the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*, says of Mr. Watterson's recent Columbian oration:

For a man like Watterson, who can stand up before a hundred thousand people and declare that the Southern Confederacy was a mirage, a bucolic fantasy, a dream of an economic fallacy, we have no respect. He may be brilliant, he may be earnest, but he has no regard for the true spirit of the Lost Cause. For ourselves, and so much of the Old South as survives and for that New South that is the worthy daughter of the Old South, not unmindful of its origin and filial truth, we repudiate Mr. Henry Watterson and his sentiments in toto. The South is no dog to lick the hand that smote her.

Evidently this Charleston fire-eater is not coming to the Fair, but he and all like him never will be missed.

COL. PHŒBE COUZINS, the female St. Louis lawyer, at a recent meeting of the Women's Emancipation Union in England said that women should not go on talking till the crack of doom without getting redress for the injustices they suffer. The time had come for them to do something desperate, and women had dynamite at their disposal. It will be in order for the Board of Lady Managers, who recently fired Col. Couzins out of the Secretaryship, to be on the lookout for the dynamitard. She was never happy in that position when she was not blowing some one up, but her explosive tendencies now seem to have taken on a more dangerous shape, with vague indications of the crack of doom.

THE London *Financial Times* says a Welsh tinplate manufacturer has put forth a novel scheme for foiling the machinations of McKinley. He tells his correspondents that the great canning industry of the United States is dependent on the manufacture of tinplates, and that if the exports of (block) tin from England were suspended the canners would soon be reduced to such a plight that they would bring sufficient pressure on the government to effect the abolition of the duty. He writes: "We are in duty bound to defend our hearths against insidious encroachments, and if we are, as Welsh tinplate makers, to be exterminated let it be in fair and open fight." But why could not the Americans import tin from the Straits Settlement, where the Welsh buy their tin?

NEW YORK stocks were strong, nearly everything on the list advancing. The local market was almost wholly given up to manipulated trading in a few speculative stocks. Sterling exchange is higher and the hope of gold imports is being gradually given up. New York exchange sold at par. Chicago bank clearings yesterday were the largest ever recorded for any day not influenced by some special transfer of funds.—Leading markets at Chicago yesterday were not very active. Wheat ruled lower on the breaking of the continued rains through the wheat belt and on the larger production reported from Russia. Corn was sustained by the wet weather. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅜ cent lower, corn ⅜ cent lower, oats ⅜ cent lower, cash rye ⅛ cent higher, barley steady, flax firm, January pork 7½ cents lower, lard 5 cents lower, and ribs 2½ cents lower.

AS ONE OF the events of this Columbian celebration year it is of interest that the Italian general election will begin next Sunday or two days before our own. The Italian right of franchise embraces all citizens who are 21 years of age, who can read and write, and who pay taxes to the amount of $3.75 a year. In 1890 the number of enrolled voters was 2,826,055 in an estimated population of 30,158,403, and the vote actually cast was 1,477,173. Each deputy must have not only a majority of the votes cast for his district but at least one-fourth of the enrolled vote, which will make some second elections necessary, and these will be held Nov. 13. The issues in the election as set forth by the ministry are to stop deficits without new taxations or additional burdens on the people, to reform the public service and taxation, and introduce certain social reforms.

THE welcome rain of this week is a blessing and a benefit to millions of people in the West. It is renewing springs, filling up the dry watercourses, and mellowing the earth over many thousands of square miles, so that the farmers can now go to work in preparing the soil for the crops of next year. The long spell of dry, clear weather was not an evil. It permitted the farmers to harvest and market their crops with a celerity that has scarcely a parallel in the history of the West. But had it continued much longer the effect would have been disastrous. It has been too dry for plowing, and so the land was let lie idle at the risk of poor crops next year. Now the plows will be set in motion, there will be a slackening up in the rate of primary grain deliveries, which were so copious as to fill the elevators in city and country, block the railroads, and force down the prices paid for wheat to a very low point. While the farmers are at work in their fields these accumulations can be worked off to usable dimensions, thus accomplishing the double good of relieving merchants and holding out to the producer a hope for better prices on what he has left. Nor has the rain fallen thus far been sufficient to make the roads impassable to loaded teams, so that it will not prevent the marketing of considerable quantities of grain by those who are content to accept current prices and have labor and teams to spare from work on the land. The rain has come just in time to do the greatest amount of good, and in the right quantity to benefit without a compensating damage. So both the farmer and the merchant may rejoice, and while thankfully accepting the good gift of Providence remember that it is the Republican policy which has given the best results from those gifts in the past and can be depended on to bring still greater prosperity in the future. They may well show their appreciation of these facts by voting the Republican ticket next Tuesday.

ADLAI S. says in his funny little eleventh hour letter of acceptance that "there is no longer pretext or excuse for the maintenance of a war tariff in times of peace." Does Adlai really think a war tariff is in force now? If he does he should look at the tariff as it stood in 1866, when the war was over but a huge debt caused by his party—something like three billions—remained to be paid. He should compare its schedules with those of the tariff of today. In 1866 the free imports made only *13 per cent* of the total. In 1892 they make about *55 per cent.* If one is a war tariff the other cannot be. In 1866 tea, coffee, sugar, hides, rubber, and a number of other important articles of general use were heavily dutiable. They are all on the free list now. The duty on iron and steel, paper, and many other important articles has been reduced. The war is over, the debt created in putting down Adlai's Southern Democratic secession friends is nearly paid off, and as a consequence the tariff has been reduced to a peace basis. Adlai has been blathering away about a "war tariff" ever since he was a McClellan Elector and working for a disunion peace with the rebels, making speeches demanding that "this wicked Lincoln war be stopped" and that peace be made with "our Southern brethren." He has not noticed that the free list of the tariff has been growing all the time, until the latter has come to be a very different tariff from the one which raised the money to crush out the Southern Democratic rebellion and keep Northern Copperheads in order. The present one is a peace tariff.

BISMARCK ON PROTECTION.

A little more than ten years ago Prince Bismarck in a speech in the German Parliament paid the following high tribute to the value and wisdom of the protection policy of our Republican party:

The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern time. The American Nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history, but immediately afterward disbanded its army, found work for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt, given labor and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within the territory, and still by a system of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt. Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is due to its system of protective laws I urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States.

This is all true, and the history of the last decade vindicates the wisdom of Bismarck in reading the situation so accurately then. Our protective tariff has prevented the European "fire-in-the-rear" from crushing our industrial prosperity. It has given confidence to American industry, security to its capital, and employment to its laboring classes. The working of our tariff was but indirectly stated by Bismarck. When the war ended a million of Northern men stacked their rifles and returning home went to work. Thereupon they began to earn wages to the amount of three or four hundred million dollars a year. They spent that vast sum in satisfying their wants and supporting those dependent upon them, and that fact immediately necessitated the employment of nearly a million other men, the products of whose labor were exchanged with those of the returned soldiers. This new industrial labor also gave employment to hundreds of millions of capital. As there was not that number of working people previously idle the change invited able-bodied foreigners to come to this country to help do the work. This fact explains the immense immigration that set in soon after the close of the war and why they all found employment. Each of those emigrants, when set to work, required the labor of another man already in this country to supply his "creature needs," and this invited still more immigration.

The increased capital needed to set all these people to work was easily supplied. When the soldiers quit the field the capital that had been used for the production of military supplies, including rifles, cannon, and munitions of war, was set free and left at liberty to be engaged in industrial pursuits. Instead of rifles and powder the people began to make machines and steam engines. They turned out reapers and mowers instead of cannon and shot, and flour in the place of gunpowder. Out of this change in the direction of energy came the enormous, colossal development of American industry, which has increased the population of the United States from 33,000,000 in 1866 to 66,000,000 in 1892, and in the same time raised the total wealth of the country from twenty to sixty-five billion dollars.

At the time of the war with France Germany had a very low tariff. At its close Germany received a vast cash indemnity from France. Prices rose; foreign, chiefly French, products flowed like a mighty river into Germany, and it was not long before all the French money began to flow out again in exchange for cheap foreign goods. In a short time France had most of the money back again; Germany was in a strait, with its business disorganized and its people becoming poor. A panic came upon them. Hard times set in. Then Bismarck entered with his protection policy and Germany was saved. Business revived and labor was in demand. It experienced a new era of prosperity, and its progress since then has demonstrated the wisdom of Bismarck in recognizing the protection policy of the United States as the one thing needful to make Germany blossom like the rose. On the other hand England has clung to free trade with the tenacity of a doctrinaire, and as a consequence has seen one of its industries after another paralyzed and crushed out by the competition of energies encouraged and built up by the protective policy of its continental competitors. And as a consequence there is a strong sentiment growing up in England in favor of what is called "fair trade," a modified protection of certain British industries.

WHY NEW CAPITAL IS NOT GOING INTO THE SOUTH.

Adlai S. says in his eleventh-hour letter of acceptance that he found during his trip through the South, whither he went to scare the Weaverite "Populists" back into the ranks with the tomfool force bill bugaboo, that "the industries established by Northern "capital were in a languishing condition, "that the immigration of labor and the in"vestment of capital had in a large measure "ceased because of the fear of the passage of "a force bill!!!" Adlai must see the South through a smoked glass. The commercial agencies which are on the ground, and which are better acquainted with the facts a thousand times than he can be, do not report the "languishing condition" he speaks of. The industries already established in the South by Northern capital are doing well. When he says that the investment of Northern capital is not going on actively, as a few years ago, because of a fear of a "force bill" on the part of Northern capitalists, he talks rot and humbug. The reason why capitalists hesitate to make fresh investments in industrial enterprises in the South at this time is that they fear the next Congress and President being Democratic might pass laws which would wipe out those investments by flooding the country with free trade European goods. It is the fear of free trade and wildcat money, and not of any "force bills," that causes capitalists to keep their money in their hands till they see how the Presidential election turns out. Free trade and wildcat are what are troubling and scaring capital, not the exploded bugaboo that Adlai has been carrying around with him through eight Southern States.

A LITTLE LESSON FOR WATTERSON.

Mr. Henry Watterson professes to be grieved to the uttermost depths of possible feeling by THE TRIBUNE claim that the Republican party protects both the workingman and his employer in competition with overcrowded European cheap labor. He says in his paper, the Louisville *Courier-Journal:*

When the American laborer is confronted by competition from abroad he learns there is no tax on the importation of foreign labor; 500,000 or more come in annually to depress the American labor market.

Those 500,000 people who come here from abroad each year include about 166,000 workers, or one worker to three persons. The result of their arrival is not to depress the labor market, but, contrariwise, to improve it. The reason obviously is that those 166,000 laborers go to work as soon as they can find employment after arrival. They earn, say, $2 a day each on the average, or $332,000 in the aggregate. They immediately pay out this money for the surplus products of all kinds of resident Americans. The money they pay out each day finds its way into the pockets of, say, 166,000 American workers and shopkeepers in purchase of their products. Thus a new market is at once created in this country and business is made to prosper and additional wealth is created.

It is clear that the productive activity of those industrial newcomers sets to work 166,000 Americans who were previously idle or but partially employed. The arrival of 500,000 new mouths to be fed and backs to be clothed and bodies to be warmed means that 500,000 more persons have to be supplied by the labor of American producers. Of course the immigrants have to feed, clothe, and house themselves, paupers not being now admitted into this country, and they can only do this by exchanging their products, or the wages received therefor, for the products of other workers in this country.

Now let Mr. Watterson consider what this means. Each of this half a million persons will consume more than a barrel of flour per year, and need each two pairs of shoes or boots in the same time, and require a large quantity of clothing and bedding. They require to be housed, and this makes a new demand for 100,000 houses or suites of rooms to live in. In short, the 166,000 workers of the half million of immigrants will receive an aggregate of fully $80,000,000 a year in wages, and that amount of money will be disbursed in the purchase of things which must be produced by other American wage-earners. It goes to pay for the flour, meat, eggs, poultry, garden truck, shoes, linen, woolen clothing, fuel, rent, the construction of houses, and the cost of kitchen utensils and household furniture and many other things too numerous to mention.

These half million of immigrants join other half millions who have preceded them in forming a large part of the working force of the Nation. All that is needed to their profitable and steady employment is capital. We have an abundance of that in the country. Most of it is in the hands of Republicans, and when they think their capital is assured of permanency and *security* as an investment against the undermining competition of European cheap labor under free trade in setting these immigrant people to work the money is gladly used for that purpose. These 166,000 immigrants of a year come in, and thereupon $1,000 for each worker, or $166,000,000 of capital, is invested by Republicans in the various industrial enterprises with the expectation of reaping a profit out of the labor and money. That profit forms a nucleus or a part of future capital to be used in finding employment for other arrivals. Hence when the next year another 500,000 immigrants arrive the number containing another 166,000 workers the process is repeated. And it is continued into other years, the expansion of industry and prosperity being limited only by the amount of capital that is available to set the new machines in motion. And thus our cities and towns grow and prosper and the farmers' home market steadily and rapidly enlarges.

The capital comes when its owners have the assurance of security for its profitable employment. That this statement by THE TRIBUNE is correct is proven by the rapid advance in prosperity of the country during past years of protection. It is proven for the decade ending in 1890 by the census figures and for the time since then by the statistics of the Labor Commissioners of New York, Indiana, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. If this process can go on for another generation, uninterrupted by Democratic free trade wickedness or popular folly, this will be by far the greatest and richest country on the face of the globe.

These are the plain facts of political economy. Why cannot Mr. Watterson understand them? Perhaps it should be no wonder that the new coming laborers are not able to recognize them, and that although set to work by Republican policy and Republican capital they should persist in voting for Democratic candidates—for the party which would destroy the policy that gives them employment. They do not understand political economy. They do not make a study of it, and their labor leaders, being generally bought up by the Democrats, hide these facts from them. So it is not astonishing they act and vote as they do.

But it is surprising that Mr. Watterson, who is a man of some intelligence and has made a cursory study of this subject, should not be able to see these facts. The trouble with him is he has allowed himself to be blinded by party prejudice and has not seriously and impartially studied the subject.

THE TORRENCE ELEVATED TERMINAL SYSTEM.

The action of the directors of the Santa Fé railway in selling to the Torrence Elevated road its property in this city was ratified by the stockholders last week, and nothing hinders the last named corporation from going ahead with the construction of its elevated terminal system. All that is required is money, and it is understood that that has been secured. When this scheme is carried out a number of the roads entering the city from the south, southeast, and southwest will proceed to avail themselves of it, and will cease killing and maiming people at street crossings.

Not only will human life and limb be made safer on a number of important thoroughfares, but an opportunity will be afforded for learning how satisfactorily an elevated system for steam roads will work in Chicago. A portion of the Illinois Central's track will be elevated before Gen. Torrence finishes his work, but will not be as valuable an object lesson as that furnished by the elevated depot to be erected at State and Twelfth and the numerous roads which are to enter it over elevated tracks.

If the Torrence project proves to be an economic success the lines in other sections of the city will have to follow suit. The Northwestern and the Milwaukee and St. Paul, which enter Chicago from the north, west, and northwest, converging near the forks of the river, will have to raise their tracks up in the air and put hydraulic lifts in their freight depots to handle their cars. The roads which enter the city from the west along or near Sixteenth street will have to do the same, and then other groups, like the Rock Island and the Michigan Southern and the Alton and Fort Wayne, will have to imitate their example.

When the streets have been cleared of the dangerous locomotives and cars and people can traverse them with safety on foot, in carriages, or in street cars, then the viaducts can be pulled down and the city be reduced to one uniform level. Then each team can carry a heavier load and the cost and labor of transportation within the city will be reduced. The surface will be left to the undisturbed possession of the people, and the steam and "L" roads will have the overhead space to themselves.

Since these good results will follow the successful introduction of a system of elevated terminals every one is anxious that Gen. Torrence should push his road to completion as rapidly as possible so that it can be ascertained by experience how far it will fill the bill.

HOW DOES ALTGELD STAND ON STATE WILDCAT BANKS?

Mr. Altgeld has made numerous speeches during the campaign, and he has discussed many topics which are of a national rather than of a State character. He has discussed the tariff question, and has declared himself in favor of free trade as laid down in the Democratic platform. He has not said a word, however, about that plank of the national platform which demands that permission be given to the forty-four States to do through banks chartered by them what they cannot constitutionally do themselves—issue notes to serve as money.

Mr. Altgeld says he "loves the poor Lutheran" (before an election) and he idolizes the Lutheran workingman (before an election). These objects of his affection need good money as much as any other one thing. No real friend of theirs could be in favor of wildcat notes. If Altgeld is for wildcat he is their enemy. If he is against it why does not he say so? His leases show that he is in favor of receiving gold for himself—he will take nothing else from his tenants. Is he as willing that nothing but gold, or paper as good as gold, shall be paid to the "poor man"? Is he in favor of rejecting the wildcat plank of his platform?

That is one of the "live questions" which the workingmen want Altgeld to discuss before next Tuesday, and they are a little surprised that he has not touched on it long before this time. He was a Judge—he may have been a lawyer—and the voters would like to know what he, as an expert, has to say regarding this Democratic claim that the 10 per cent tax which bars out State bank notes is unconstitutional. The United States Supreme Court has said that the tax is constitutional. Perhaps Mr. Altgeld may, with the assistance of Billy Springer, be able to show that the decision of the court is unconstitutional.

The voters would also like to ask Mr. Altgeld why not a single politician or paper at the South has denied that State bank notes would be issued if the tax on them were repealed. The voters of this city and State would also ask how they can protect themselves against those State wildcat notes if issued, for they know that their fathers were unable to protect themselves, but were constantly swindled by this Democratic trash money.

Will Mr. Altgeld oblige the workingmen of Chicago by devoting one of his remaining evenings to the discussion of this "live question," and convince them that the Northern doughface Democrats intend to resist this Solid South demand for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax. If he fails to do so the necessary conclusion will be that he also is in favor of wildcat because it is in the party platform and he is bound by it; because it has been indorsed by Cleveland in his letter of acceptance and is therefore doubly binding; and because he knows the Solid South wants it and he dare not run counter to the wishes of his natural bosses. This is an important "live question" and he should throw light on it. Will he continue to dodge it? The Lutherans as well as other people would like to hear from him on it before they vote next Tuesday.

CIGARS.

The effect of the present tariff law on the tobacco trade was discussed last Sunday afternoon in this city at a large meeting of employing cigarmakers and their workmen. It was all to the effect that the McKinley law was a good thing for the trade and should be continued. This indorses the statements in an article in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday, Oct. 23, giving full statistics of the workings of the law. The figures there presented showed that *24* per cent more cigars were made in the First District of Illinois (which includes Chicago) in the year ending with last June than in the one ending with June, 1889, the year preceding the passage of the McKinley bill. For the whole United States the increase in manufacture during the same time amounted to the tremendous number of 681,414,000 cigars. That report testified to the general prosperity brought into the ranks of retailers, jobbers, manufacturers, and workers in cigars and completely refuted the recent claims by an Eastern Democratic paper that the operation of the McKinley law had been injurious to the trade. It fully bore out THE TRIBUNE proposition that the setting of one man to work necessitates the setting of another man to work to provide for the increased consumption caused by the first. It appears that the men employed in the tobacco business have begun to appreciate that fact and are now willing to indorse the measure which has brought to them an increase of prosperity.

WHERE THE TARIFF IS SOMETHING MORE THAN A TAX.

Mr. Henry Watterson says "the tariff is a tax." So it is—on somebody—but it is something more. The money raised to support the American army and navy is a tax, but it is something more—it is a protection at home and abroad. The tariff is a tax, but it is also a protection to American capital and labor against the undermining competition of Europe. Those who wish to see the flag of the country insulted by the smallest power that has an ironclad afloat will speak of the naval appropriation as a tax and demand its repeal. Those who wish to see American industry stricken down, the American worker reduced to half wages and abject want, and American capital denied employment except in running pawnshops and making loans on chattel mortgages will have nothing better to say of the tariff than that it is a "tax." When Mr. Watterson was here the day of the World's Fair decoration ceremonies and made his brilliant oration he saw the splendor and prosperity with which the tariff had endowed a country of which he is proud—when on the north side of the Ohio—and he recognized the fact that the tariff was something besides being a tax. Having returned to the south bank of the Ohio he can only see that the tariff is an oppressive tax. After the election is past and he has sung a dirge over Mr. Cleveland he should study up on the subject of taxation and find out that taxes which protect industry are sometimes profitable, and sometimes not, but that no tax has ever returned such hundredfold profits as the tariff tax of the United States, which has kept Europe from smashing the industries of this country.

PASSENGER RATES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

It is reported that the Vanderbilt lines have fixed their passenger rates for the World's Fair at one and a third fare for the round trip, and hint at the possibility of a further reduction if the business be found to warrant it. This is well. The resolve will force down the other Eastern lines, which had previously determined to make a concession of not more than 15 per cent from single rates both ways. But it is not enough. The standard ought to be one fare for the going and coming, or practically half the usual fare each way. This was the rule for the French Exposition, for adjoining countries as well as for France, and it paid the railroad companies. It has been shown that one full fare for the journey both ways is as high as the transportation companies can go on that kind of business without materially cutting down the volume of travel. It was proven at the Philadelphia Exposition. The railroad managers set out with high rates, which so discouraged visitors that they voluntarily dropped to lower ones towards the close of the Fair, whereupon the tide of travel at once rose so much as to convince the railroad officials they had acted on a short-sighted policy. More recently the result of low rates was shown in the tremendous attendance at the conclave in Denver, when tickets for the round trip were sold at $11 or $12. The lines had all the passengers they could accommodate, and made money, notwithstanding the low rate of fare charged to each passenger.

The railroad managers ought to remember that New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania contain fully 18,000,000 people, most of whom are lively and well to do. These are the folks they want to reach. They will not get hold of them at nearly full rates, and probably of but a small number at the one and a third rate. At half fare both ways they would carry a great many of them. This point is commended to the consideration of Mr. Depew, who should understand it by virtue of being at the head of a big railroad corporation, and who is a friend of the Fair. He should tell his brethren what they may expect—that with half rates they could count on big crowds from the East on both sides of the Canadian border, and that otherwise they are likely to do but a relatively small Fair business.

THE TRIBUNE urges this point not more in the interest of the Fair than in that of the stockholders in the various lines of railroad. Those gentlemen will make far more money in the shape of dividends on low rates than on high ones. Hence those among them who have influence with the managers should insist on cutting loose from the old-fashioned rule of furnishing the least possible service for the most money, and instead thereof adopt the plan of giving the most service they can afford for the least money. The average man weighs less than the barrel of flour which is carried from Chicago to the seaboard for 50 cents, requires to be lifted into and from the car, and calls for storage at the terminals if needed. Why should the transportation of flour be so cheap and that of humanity so dear?

WHY THE DEMOCRATS WANT TO GET THE LEGISLATURE.

In the speeches at the recent Democratic German Lutheran meeting in this city great stress was laid by various Democratic speakers upon the importance to the Democrats of capturing the Illinois Legislature.

It may be well for the German Republican Lutherans to know why the Democrats are all so anxious to control that body.

It is not for the repeal of the obnoxious clauses of the Edwards law. That will be done whichever party may get into power.

It is *to gerrymander the State* and make an apportionment by which the Democratic *minority* of voters will rule the Republican *majority* of voters for ten years to come by means of a jug-handled legislative and Congressional apportionment. It is their purpose to so cut up the Congressional districts that they may get two-thirds of them, while the State may go 25,000 Republican on the popular vote. As the Constitution provides that the Legislature can make but one apportionment every ten years the Democrats will make it impossible to change that apportionment during the next ten years. They propose the same shameless trick which the Democrats have practiced in New York and Indiana and thrice in Wisconsin and twice in Ohio and also in Michigan.

The Republican apportionment in this State is eminently fair and provides for a correct expression of the popular will and of the rights of the majority. When Illinois went Democratic two years ago for State Treasurer the Congressional districts stood 14 to 6 in favor of the Democrats. If it had gone Republican they would have had a majority of the delegation. The present apportionment oscillates with the popular vote and general results of the election.

The Democratic apportionment, however, would be so one-sided and fixed that this could not result, but their minority party would rule the State. If the Republicans should carry the State by 25,000 majority they would still only have a minority of the Congressmen and members of the Legislature. The minority Democratic party would then rule the majority Republican party in the Congressional districts and the General Assembly, however large a majority the Republicans might have on their State ticket or the popular vote. That is the way the Democratic jug-handled gerrymander would operate.

The pretense that the Democrats want control of the Legislature only in order to repeal the Edwards law is a dishonest piece of partisan false pretense. Does any German Republican Lutheran want to go into this business of helping the Democrats to gerrymander the State in order to help that party carry out the free trade policy and bring in low wages and wildcat money? For what else are they so anxious to get control of the Legislature?

Leaves Cleveland for Harrison.

John A. Cockerill, late editor of the *World* and now editor of the New York *Advertiser*, a former red-hot Democrat, is now strongly for Harrison. In a recent letter to an Ohio friend he says:

"When I embarked in journalism here and was in a position to control my newspaper I made up my mind that if the Democratic party renominated Mr. Cleveland on a free trade platform I would oppose his election to the best of my ability. Since the McKinley Tariff law went into effect I have been satisfied that protection, tempered with reciprocity, is the only safe economic system for this government. I am satisfied that our national prosperity is largely due to a protective policy, and having no faith whatever in the theory of the Cleveland party that this government can be sustained on a basis of 'tariff for revenue only,' without the introduction of the British system of taxation, I have cast my lot with the protective party. As between Grover Cleveland, backed up as he is by the retrosactive and destructive political elements of the country, and Benjamin Harrison, supported by patriotic, intelligent, progressive, industrial, and commercial interests, there is no comparison whatever."

THE "rib" deal closed without any violent convulsion of the commercial world. It was only a "side issue."

IS the destruction of that hotel in Nebraska in consequence of the explosion of a coffee urn the dietetic reformer will find another strong argument. Coffee is dangerous. Shun the flowing cup.

SENATOR CARLISLE of Kentucky goes about the country telling the people how to vote. Which, in view of the fact that he failed to register and cannot vote himself, shows Senator Carlisle to be the possessor of considerable nerve.

AFFLICTION falls to the lot of the great as well as the humble. King George of Greece mourns the loss of a yelping, snarling, supercilious, and ill-conditioned mongrel dog.

THE wisdom of the substitution of State banks for national banks, however, we are not prepared to admit.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

And anything Democratic that is too hard for the Charleston *News and Courier* to swallow has to be pretty tough.

AMONG the portentous events of the last week it should be mentioned that James Waggonsellers, a prominent scavenger and well-digger residing in Harrisburg, Pa., has come out for Cleveland.

IN addition to the pneumatic tire sulky the trotting horse is now to be supplied with aluminium shoes. In a few years it will be found practicable to drive him by means of a self-acting jockey made of cork, and eight or ten seconds more will be knocked off the record.

IF Missouri elects a Republican Governor next week you can begin at once to date your letters: Political Millennium, Year 1!

A LOT of telephone patents will soon expire, but there will be no evidence of it in the tolls.

HAS it occurred to the Lincoln Park Commissioners that the Equimaux have come to Chicago just in time to organize a hunt for that escaped sea lion?

MRS. LANGTRY is 40, and has the fortitude to admit it.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Still Another Way.

A man who had just finished a comfortable meal at a State street restaurant last evening suddenly rose from his chair, grabbed his hat and an umbrella that stood against the wall, and rushed out of the building.

"Stop him!" exclaimed the cashier. "That fellow went away without paying!"

"I'll stop him!" said a determined-looking man who rose up hastily from a table near where the other had sat. "He took my gold-handled umbrella! I'll stop him and I'll bring him back in charge of an officer! The scoundrel!"

Without a moment's pause he dashed out of the house in hot pursuit of the conscienceless villain.

And the cashier, a cold, hard, unsympathetic kind of man, has begun to suspect that neither of them will ever come back.

Consolation.

Banks (in the newspaper line)—"I put in five days' hard work hunting up the points for that article and I don't believe anybody read it half through. What's the use of a man working himself to death? His labor isn't appreciated."

Rivers (in the same line)—"The good man, Banks, doesn't expect to get his reward in this world. He gets it in the next."

Banks (with a sigh)—"I hope I won't have to wait very long for mine."

Rivers (with feeling)—"So do your readers, old fellow! So do your readers!"

Not a Judge of Human Nature.

"Have you anything neat and becoming in veils?" inquired the young woman.

"We have, madam," briskly answered the salesman, handing out several samples of a thick, heavy pattern. "These, I think, will suit admirably."

If this should meet the eye of Mr. Spotcash, senior proprietor of Spotcash & Co.'s dry goods emporium, it may help him to understand how he came to lose the trade of the wealthy and aristocratic Miss Playneface.

PERSONALS.

Rudyard Kipling has reconsidered and will not settle down in this country. This is a glorious year for thanksgiving all round.

Prof. A. D. Hopkins of the West Virginia experiment station has arrived from Europe with a bug which, he thinks, will destroy the pine-tree beetle that has so greatly damaged the West Virginia forests.

Adjutant-General Douglas of Maryland has received from Dr. H. Seaman of Philadelphia the map used by Gen. Stonewall Jackson in the civil war from the time of the battles with Pope to the battle of Fredericksburg.

John P. St. John will deliver a speech in Kansas the day before the election. He postpones his appearance on the stump in his own State until that late day because he knows it will make no earthly difference in the result.

Asahel Thornburg, who died at Muncie, Ind., recently, within fifty days of being a centenarian, left 111 great-grandchildren and seventeen great-great-grandchildren to mourn his loss. He had used tobacco since he was 12 years old.

Emmett Dalton, the Coffeyville murderer and bank robber, is thriving so well on the delicate viands that the women of that community keep him supplied with that he will be strong enough to stand trial during the present term of court.

Mrs. John Sherwood in a late lecture in New York remarked that gossiping and backbiting, two growing bad tendencies of modern society, had, unfortunately, taken a firm hold in that city. She should make allowances for the heat of a campaign.

Dr. Carter of Birmingham, delivering an address on brain work and brain workers, called special attention to the danger of working too soon after meals. At least half an hour should elapse before exerting the brain. An hour's close attention to one subject was as much as could profitably be given at a sitting. He strongly deprecated the use of sedative draughts by brain workers who could not sleep.

MacVeagh's Conversion to Tammany Democracy.

New York *World*, Oct. 28: Senator Hill is wrong in saying that the Democratic party does not need the voice and votes of former Republican and independent voters like Wayne MacVeagh. It needs all the votes it can honestly get. Especially should it welcome the class of Republicans of high character and proved ability such as are coming to it in large numbers in this campaign. What is a campaign of education for if not to win voters from the other side? Let them all come. Even if, as the old Methodists say, "the newest converts shout the loudest halleluiahs," the noise adds to the fervor and the enthusiasm of the campaign. The Democratic majority is in no danger of being too large. Welcome the recruits.

It appears that MacVeagh made a rabid attack on Irish voters, who constitute the backbone of the Democratic party in New York, New Jersey, and New England. The New York *Herald* reports him as paying his respects "to that venomous class of political hypocrites and mountebanks which seems to crop out in Pennsylvania as well as in other States." We quote the Senator's precise language as reported in the New York *Herald* of Oct. 27:

I cannot sufficiently emphasize in words my contempt for this class of political renegades and as well for bolters and malcontents within the party. If Mr. MacVeagh were a patriot and an honest man, as he now claims to be, he would not have waited for sixteen years to give utterance to his belief that Mr. Tilden was honestly elected in 1876. . . . The Democratic party has prospered without him, and the mess this vainglorious person has already made will do the Democratic party more injury than good. Our Irish friends are already in arms, and the more he explains the more he condemns himself. It does not need him and should not recognize him by listening to his harangues. It is not Democracy.

Senator Hill also said in his Tammany speech:

Neither have I anything but contempt for the cotton-tail Democrat who, after having for years enjoyed the honors and emoluments of position conferred upon him by his party, suddenly assumes to see a new light, and turns around and bitterly assails his former political associates with venomous vituperation.

The Calm, Cold Truth.

The only reason for Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and the thing that forced his nomination in spite of all the efforts of politicians, was the fact that, in the minds of the Democratic masses, he represents the idea of free trade. The platform is an unmistakable declaration against all parleying with protection. It puts the Democratic party in the field as committed to the policy of sweeping away every shred of a protective duty.—*Henry George, the Democratic Free Trader.*

While Mr. Cleveland's Organ Goes On Reviling.

New York *Evening Post*, Oct. 25: Is it not odd, under the circumstances, that in the last two weeks of preparation for such an election the leading question before the American public should be the personal character of an obscure foreign agitator and refugee, a man who never held any public place in any country, and has made no mark of any kind in any sphere of human activity?

Democratic Confessions.

Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan in New York *World*, June 13, 1892: Mr. Cleveland should not be nominated. If he were nominated he could not be elected. The action of the Minneapolis convention settled that point. Harrison defeated Cleveland four years ago. He is no weaker now than he was then. He is stronger. He has given his party everything it wanted. He has made one of the best Presidents that the Republican party has given us.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Miss Coghlan's gown in the first act of "Diplomacy" in New York is described as a heavy satin of three shades—pink, green, and ivory-white—so woven together that at night with gaslight it is opalescent in effect. It is made after the Empire style, the skirt being edged with a box plaiting of the satin, finished at top with folds of velvet in two shades of green put on in festoons. The corsage is low and deeply V shaped, with high butterfly shoulder sleeves of green velvet. It is finished with a deep corselette of velvet in alternate folds of two shades, studded with gold beads and silver spangles. Diamond ornaments are worn at the shoulders and in the hair. Suède shoes of green, embroidered with gold beads, are worn with this gown, and long tan gloves. Thrown lightly over her shoulders is a mantle which was made from Miss Coghlan's own design, as is the beautiful fan which she carries with this elegant costume. The dress worn in the second act is a marvel of the costumer's art and is a misty maze in aqua-marine shades. The foundation is a Princess robe of heavy cord bengaline entirely covered with a full Watteau of Brussels net thickly studded with shining beads and edged with a Grecian border in gold spangles. Shoes to match are worn, embroidered with gold spangles, and a wide hat of gilt braid fully trimmed with white ostrich tips. In the third act Miss Coghlan wears a Princess robe of her own designing which is a symphony in pansy velvet and French gray military cloth, most exquisitely embroidered with steel beads and passementerie from the right shoulder to the left side of the edge of the skirt in the form of a military sash. This costume is finished with a lovely little bonnet of steel bead braid, edged with a roll of pansy velvet and ornamented with an aigrette of pansy and heliotrope shades. French gray gloves and shoes are worn and a diamond ornament fastens the strings of the bonnet.—*New York Herald.*

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"Louis XI." is at the best a gruesome drama and nothing short of positive genius in the exponent of the title rôle can make it tolerable. This Mr. Keene with all his zeal and earnestness does not bring to his interpretation of the groveling, superstitious tyrant. He does not even illuminate his sordid portrayal with those gleams of will power which subdued the powerful Barons of France, or with those flashes of kingly dignity which must have been exhibited sporadically in the head of the house of Valois. The Louis of Mr. Keene is a rascally old miser and—worst sin of all!—he is hopelessly vulgar. His Majesty snarls and growls at every one in the same tone; he roars periodically, although there is seldom or never occasion for a roar, and he is monotonously repellent, without ever rising to the plane of the picturesque. Great actors, both French and English, have brought imagination to bear on this character, but Mr. Keene makes the King a matter-of-fact villain of melodrama without a suggestion of romantic embellishment.

The niceties of court etiquette were slighted by members of the court. There was no offense in the scenery, which must be plain to severity. There was no distinction in the acting of the members of the company. Miss Maida Craigen as Marie lent the one touch of sincerity to the cast, and her presence was the one spot of sunshine in the gloomy performance.

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Although Lillian Russell and Marie Tempest, says Philadelphia *Music and Drama*, are professional rivals they are the warmest kind of friends, and it is no uncommon thing for them to send fragrant blossoms to each other. While playing in New York last winter they were almost inseparable, and their appearance together in a box, at a professional matinée of "Miss Helyett," caused a sensation. Miss Tempest, by the way, is a trifle sensitive about her size. She has so often been compared to bisque and fragile bric-a-brac that nowadays, when talking leave of you, she is prone

UNHARMED BY SHOT.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY GIVES HARVEYED STEEL A TRIAL.

Projectiles Shattered, but the American Plate Is Uninjured—As a Result of the Test British Warships May Be Protected with This Style of Armor—Twelve Hundred Cattle Ordered Slaughtered in England and Scotland for Fear They Will Breed Pleuro-Pneumonia.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 1.—[Copyright, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The government trial of the American harveyed armor plate took place on board the Admiralty's proving bulk Nettle in Portsmouth harbor today. The plate, which was affixed to the stern of the vessel, measured eight feet by six feet six inches and was ten and one-half inches deep. It was attacked by a six-inch rifle firing three Holtzer and two Pallisser projectiles of 100 pounds each with the usual velocity adopted for Admiralty tests—namely: 2,070 a feet second. All the shots were completely destroyed, being broken into small fragments. Not a single crack developed in the plate. The trial is considered by experts the most important test that has ever taken place in England and may result in the adoption of the American process of armament for British ironclads.

Liabilities Immense, Assets Almost Nothing.

The collapse of the Liberator Building Society simultaneously with the downfall of the London and General Bank is likely to prove one of the largest financial sensations of the generation. The official receiver said at a meeting yesterday that the society owed the shareholders and creditors £3,313,000, while the reserve fund was only £90,000, and was little better than a mere book entry at that. The mortgages amounted to £3,432,000, and at first were supposed to be good assets, but investigation has shown that they are probably valueless, as £3,188,286 had been lent to three companies which are now in liquidation. There were virtually no free assets. The bulk of the money was lent upon nothing better than third liens.

Dynamiters Likely to Remain in Prison.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is opposed to the release of Dr. Gallagher, Curtin, and the other dynamiters convicted of offenses in Great Britian. It is the general impression in England that their chances of release are remote. The matter has been debated by the Cabinet in view of the intervention of the Washington Government in behalf of the Irish-American prisoners. It is pretty certain that the appeal from Washington will cause a relaxation in the discipline to which these prisoners are subjected.

Ministers Snub the Lord Mayor-Elect.

Lord Rosebery, the Foreign Secretary; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer; John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland; and Sir George Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland, have declined to attend the inaugural banquet of Lord Mayor Knill Nov. 3.

Hale Remanded in Liverpool.

Hale, the alleged American doctor who was arrested in Belfast several days ago on a charge of fraudulent practice, was arraigned in Liverpool yesterday and was again remanded.

Lady Randolph Churchill Is Better.

A bulletin issued today reports that Lady Randolph Churchill is better.

SLAUGHTERING CANADIAN CATTLE.

Twelve Hundred Believed to Be Affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Board of Agriculture has ordered that the cattle landed at Dundee from Canada by the steamers Huron and Monkseaton be slaughtered, owing to the discovery of pleuro-pneumonia among them. The killing of the animals began last Friday and has been continued since. Altogether the steamers landed 1,300 head of cattle. The animals have been found on a large number of farms in Forfarshire, Perthshire, Fifeshire, and Montrose. They were all suspected of being infected with the disease, hence the order for their slaughter. Scotch veterinary surgeons declare that the disease is not pleuro-pneumonia but a non-contagious affection, the symptoms of which are similar to those of pleuro-pneumonia. They blame the government for acting too hastily in the matter. Irish dealers who have large supplies of cattle are jubilant at the prospect of a spurt in their business through its becoming necessary for Scotch farmers to replenish their stocks. The government has issued orders that incoming Canadian cattle be subjected to the sharpest scrutiny.

SALE OF ORMONDE ABOUT CONCLUDED

It Is Believed Bocau Will Sell the Stallion for More than £30,000.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The fact that James Keene some months ago offered Mr. Bocau £30,000 for Ormonde only to have it refused, lends color to the rumor that a much higher sum has been demanded in the course of the present negotiations which have been progressing between Mr. MacDonough and Capt. Russell, who represents Don Juan de Bocau of the Argentine Republic in England, as he did in the purchase of the great stallion from the Duke of Westminster for £12,000. It is understood the sale is about concluded. Charles Reed of Tennessee, the owner of Fairview stud, has been in the Argentine trying to buy the great stallion, but he was blocked by the San Francisco horseman having obtained the refusal of the horse some time previous. The latter's agents here have been given a free hand and unlimited money interest in the negotiations, and have been conducting them by frequent cablegrams between London and Buenos Ayres.

IRISH CONSTABLE MURDERS FIVE.

Three Others Fatally Injured—The Murderer Commits Suicide.

DUBLIN, Nov. 1.—A horrible crime was committed last night in the Royal Irish Constabulary barracks at Ballinadrina, County Kildare. Constable Pilkington seized, it is supposed, with a sudden fit of insanity, entered the bedroom where Sergt. Logan and his wife were sleeping and shot them with a revolver, killing them instantly. The madman then turned to the sleeping rooms of Logan's children, and, attacking them, left them all for dead. Two were found with their heads crushed in, three were fatally injured, and the remaining two seriously injured. Pilkington then tried to burn the barracks, but the alarm spread, and, finding himself discovered, he committed suicide.

Mob Burns a Band-Stand at Madrid.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—An order was issued a few days ago prohibiting the holding of a proposed open-air concert last evening on the Prado. Not knowing of the prohibition a crowd gathered to hear the music. When it was learned that the concert had been forbidden the crowd became angry and smashed street lamps and the windows of houses in the vicinity of the Prado. They then set fire to the band-stand and, after this had been destroyed, they formed in procession with the intention of marching to the Mayor's office. When they reached the Plaza Callao they met a detachment of gendarmes, who charged upon the mob and dispersed it.

Severe Gales on the Mediterranean.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The gales prevalent along the Mediterranean coast are so severe as to prevent vessels from entering the harbors of Marseilles or Toulon for shelter. All through the Pyrenees and Languedoc Plain a whirlwind is blowing from the east and southwest. The heavy rains have caused floods in several districts in the south of Spain, particularly in Andalusia. The Guadalquivir River is greatly swollen at Seville. At Toulouse much havoc was created in gardens, public squares, and cemeteries. The roofs of two railway carriages on a train on the Bayonne line were blown off. The streets of Perpignan are so badly flooded that upon leaving the theaters this evening some women and children were swept along by the rushing water.

Ten Die from Eating Diseased Meat.

WARSAW, Nov. 1.—Twenty persons living on a farm at Groitsy, a village of Poland, have been poisoned by eating the flesh of a cow that had been suffering with cattle plague. Ten of the persons who partook of the meat have died, suffering great agony, and the physicians say some of the others will not recover.

Brevities by Cable.

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA.

During 1891 109,515 persons emigrated from Russia to America. In 1890 the number was 83,-

ONLY OFFICIALS WILL SEE NEILL EXECUTED.

No one will be allowed to attend the execution of Thomas Neill, under sentence of death in London for poisoning, Matilda Clover, except the Sheriffs and the prison's officials. Neill will likely be hanged Nov. 8.

OTTOMAN BANK DIRECTOR COMMITS SUICIDE.

M. Devoaux, director of the Ottoman Bank at Constantinople, has committed suicide by drowning himself at Corfu.

FOR ARBITRATION OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

The International Judicial Congress, now in session in Madrid, is discussing the question of an international agreement for the arbitration of disputes.

CHARGES OF SELLING PUTS AND CALLS.

Pardridge and Others Threatened with Expulsion from the Board of Trade.

The threatened expulsion of Edwin Pardridge, Charles R. Barrett, and William E. McHenry from the Chicago Board of Trade induced those parties to file bills in the Circuit Court yesterday to restrain the directors of the board from taking any steps in that direction. The trouble grows out of a resolution passed by the board in 1888 prohibiting members from trading in so-called privileges or puts and calls in violation of the criminal code. The penalty for this offense is expulsion. Several days ago the complainants were served with the follow complaint:

To the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago: The undersigned charges Edwin Pardridge, Charles P. Barrett, and William E. McHenry, members of the Board of Trade, with unmercantile conduct which renders them unworthy to be members of the association, and which are grave offenses, involving the good name of the association.

R. G. CHANDLER, Chairman.

The charges against complainants are that McHenry, Oct. 7, bought a call on 10,000 bushels of wheat of Pardridge, and, Oct. 15, bought a call of 20,000 bushels of December wheat of Barrett; that Pardridge, Oct. 7, sold a call on 10,000 bushels of wheat to McHenry, and that Barrett sold, Oct. 15, a call on 20,000 bushels of wheat to McHenry.

Notice of the complaints was served on the complainants, and they were directed to appear before the directors yesterday at 3 o'clock.

Complainants allege that the resolution referred to is illegal, and that it is an attempt to regulate and control the conduct of members elsewhere than within the exchange hall and building of the Board of Trade, and when they are not acting as members. It is claimed that there is no by-law, rule, or regulation of the board which provides for the appointment of any committee on trading in so-called privileges. For this reason, they say, the directors have no authority to hear any charges preferred by the committee.

Judge Collins, in the Circuit Court yesterday, set Friday, Nov. 11, as the day for hearing the application for an injunction. Judge Collins read a letter from A. W. Green of Goudy, Green & Goudy, counsel for the Board of Trade. Mr. Green said he was not notified that application for an injunction would be made at 2 o'clock until 12:45 o'clock, and couldn't appear in court on account of illness. He said that the charges made against Pardridge and others were returnable at 3 o'clock yesterday, but he would consent to a postponement of the trial before the Board of Trade Directors until the application for injunction can be heard. Meanwhile it was agreed that nothing towards expelling the complainants would be done pending the motion.

T. J. Ryan said last night:

"I have not made any default on account of ribs. I have simply refused to settle at 12 cents, as I claim that to be a fictitious price. As soon as proper prices are established I will settle. At no time since the deal was on has the consumer been asked more than $7.85. To sell at that price required a cut in meat and that would not permit its being delivered on Board of Trade contracts, so I am waiting for an actual value to be established."

The directors of the Board of Trade were in session fifteen minutes yesterday afternoon.

The announcement was made that in consequence of Attorney Green's inability to appear the injunction proceedings instituted by Pardridge and others were postponed.

Consideration of the charges against them went over for two weeks, pending the hearing of the litigation. There was no discussion of the matter.

KUPPENHEIMER-SCHWAB WEDDING.

Married at the Home of the Bride's Parents Last Evening.

The wedding of Miss Clara Schwab, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schwab, and Louis B. Kuppenheimer was quietly celebrated last evening at the home of the bride's parents, No. 1709 Michigan avenue. The ceremony took place at 6:30 o'clock, the bride and groom being unattended. The Rev. John Hale officiated. The bride wore a gown of white silk made with a low bodice and trimmed with point lace. Her tulle veil was fastened with pearls and she wore a pearl necklace and carried white roses. Fifty guests were present at the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Kuppenheimer left for the East, to be absent several weeks.

At St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Evanston last evening the marriage of Miss Charlotte Hinsdale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Hinsdale, to Alvin Bliss Moseley of Grand Rapids, Mich., was solemnized before 200 guests from Grand Rapids and Evanston. The bride is a member of the Evanston Country club and a popular young lady in Evanston society. The groom is a member of the firm of Moseley Bros., commission merchants, Grand Rapids. At 8 o'clock the bridal party entered the church to the strains of the Mendelssohn march and proceeded to the altar, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arthur W. Little, rector of the church. Misses Grace and Helen Hinsdale, cousins of the bride, and Helen Moseley, a sister of the groom, acting as flower girls, followed the ushers and preceded Miss Louie Clark of Grand Rapids, the maid of honor, and John Martin of Grand Rapids, best man. The bride's costume was white crystal silk, with a tulle veil. She carried bride roses. Miss Clark wore white silk. Mr. and Mrs. Hinsdale left last evening for a short trip and will be at home after Dec. 1 in Grand Rapids.

The Hyde Park club gave its third annual opening reception at the club-house, corner of Fifty-first street and Washington avenue, last evening. Supper was served in the great hall, the tables being set to accommodate 400 people. Dancing was the leading feature.

SEAMAN OF THE JOHNSON ARRESTED.

William Healy Charged with Mutinous Conduct—Van Dugan Convicted.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—William Healy, a seaman on the revenue cutter Andy Johnson, was arrested today on a charge of mutinous conduct. Healy went ashore without permission and on his return he was refused permission to board the cutter. He maintained that he had the right to go on board and get his clothes and tried to do so by force. The commanding officer ordered the man put in irons. Healy made a desperate resistance, and there was a lively tussle until a policeman arrived.

Alexander Van Dugan, the Chicago man arrested for bigamy, pleaded guilty today and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

FOUR FAVORITES AT GLOUCESTER.

Madden, Lorraine Colt, Silence, Alan Archer, Leveler, and Foxhill Win.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Four favorites and two second choices won at Gloucester today. Sister Louise gelding, the favorite, was left at the post in the second race, with Yetter up. The summaries follow:

First race, seven furlongs—Madden (Kuchen), 5 to 2, won; Vulpina (McCall), 5 to 2, second; Poverty (Manlove), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:32.

Second race, five furlongs—Lorraine (Manlove), 3 to 1, won; Moderate (J. Bergen), 6 to 1, second; Starter Prettingill (Kuchen), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:03.

Third race, four and one-half furlongs—Silence (Ham), 3 to 1, won; Lucre (Yetter), 6 to 1, second; April Fool (Dodd), 4 to 1, third. Time, 57.

Fourth race, one mile and a sixteenth—Alan Archer (Bender), 4 to 5, won; Darling (Ham), 10 to 1, second; Illian (J. Bergen), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:51¼.

Fifth race, six and a quarter furlongs—Leveler (J. Bergen), 6 to 5, won; Prather (McDonald), 10 to 1, second; Major Joe (Malone), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¼.

Sixth race, four and a half furlongs—Foxhill (Denman), 8 to 5, won; Cloverdale (J. Bergen), 3 to 1, second; Goldstep (J. Riley), 5 to 1, third. Time, 58.

Gloucester entries for Wednesday are:

First race, six and one-quarter furlongs—Blizzard, 113 pounds; Anawan, 109; Lord Stanley, 109; Indian, 106; Frank C., 106; King Regent, 106; Mart, 105; Hayticnne filly, 102; Walter Campbell, 101; Michigan, 101; Ralph, 101.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs, 2-year-olds, maidens—Simplicity filly, 104 pounds; Humming Bird colt, 104; Willie McAuliffe, 104; Phyllis L., 101; Nannie Gentry filly, 101; Barlow, 101; Majorico colt, 101; Sentinel, 101; Dew Drop, 98; Major McNulty, 95; Rochelle, 95; Harry Hiackson, 95; La Juisve filly, 92; Bert, 92; The Nun, 92.

Third race, one mile—Florimer, 110 pounds; Bobby Cainan, 106; Elkton, 106; Milo, 105; Eddie M., 101; Reba T., 94.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs—Tioga, 117 pounds; Jack of Diamonds, 112; Aftermath, 112; Hawkeye, 112; Airtight, 112; Slumper, 109; Goldstep, 106; Green Bay, 107; Little Phil, 106; Johnny Lackland, 106; Van S., 106; Nubian, 106; Lamar, 106; Mary D., 98.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Prospect, 112 pounds; National, 112; Ed Beaman, 112; Regime, 109; Marty B., 106; Chambly, 106; Jule G., 106; Patrocles, 106; Washington, 106; Jim Gates, 106; Homestead, 106; Kilkenny, 106; Ecstacy, 103.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Conundrum, 107 pounds; Kismet, 107; Vedette, 107; Lee S., 103; Wyoming, 103; Bias, 102; Ruby, 98.

POWER IN ELECTION.

AUTHORITY EXERCISED BY UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Attorney-General Miller Issues a Circular of Instructions to Supervisors of Elections and Other Officers in Charge—Where the Federal and State Laws Conflict the Former Has Preference—Congress Possesses Supervisory Power Over Elections Under the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—Attorney-General Miller has issued a circular to United States Supervisors of Elections, United States Marshals, and United States Attorneys in all parts of the United States in regard to their duties at the coming election. At the outset Mr. Miller refers to the fact that Oct. 5, 1886, President Cleveland addressed to Attorney-General Garland a communication thus:

You are hereby requested to take general charge and direction of the execution of the statutes of the United States touching the appointment of supervisors of election and special deputies, and Edwin Pardridge, Charles P. Barrett, and William E. McHenry, members of the Board of Trade, with unmercantile conduct which renders them unworthy to be members of the association, and which are grave offenses, involving the good name of the association.

Mr. Miller says that he believes the authority thus given to his predecessor is general and has never been revoked. The Attorney-General then embodies in his manifesto a letter of C. M. Dennison, Chief Supervisor of Elections for the Northern District of New York, under date of Oct. 18, 1892, in which he (Dennison) issued instructions for the guidance of Deputy Marshals and incidentally of supervisors. The Dennison letter is clearly in response to inquiry from one of his subordinates, and in the letter, which Mr. Miller quotes for the purpose of indorsing its provisions, occurs the following:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. asking "if special Deputy Marshals have a right to be inside the place of registration during the progress of registration, and whether they can be inside the polling place election day outside of the guard rail." The question raised by you is settled by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in ex parte Albert Siebold, Walter Tucker, Martin C. Burns, Lewis Coleman, and Henry Bowers, reported in 10 Otto, 371. The case was heard on the petition of Siebold and others for habeas corpus. The petitioners were judges of election at different voting precincts in the City of Baltimore at an election held in November, 1878, at which representatives in Congress were voted for. They were indicted and tried in the Circuit Court of the United States for alleged offenses committed by them while acting as judges of such election—were tried, convicted, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. They applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus to be released from imprisonment on the ground that the Federal Election law was unconstitutional.

How They Were Convicted.

Bowers was convicted on a count in the indictment charging him with unlawfully obstructing, hindering, interfering with, and preventing a supervisor of election from performing his duty—to wit: That of personally inspecting and scrutinizing at the beginning of said day of election and of the said election, the manner in which the voting was done at the said poll of election, examining and seeing whether the ballot voted at said poll of election was put and placed in the ballot-box containing no ballots whatever.

Tucker was convicted on a count in the indictment charging that he unlawfully prevented and hindered the free attendance and presence of the special Deputy Marshal in the due execution of his office at the poll of said election and the full and free access of the said Deputy Marshal to the poll of the election. The other petitioners were convicted for other offenses against the Federal Election law.

The section of the law on which the indictments were founded and the other sections, the validity of which was sought to be impeached for unconstitutionality, are Sections 2,011, 2,012, 2,016, 2,017, 2,021, 2,022, and in part Sections 5,514 and 5,522. The decision of the court was against the petitioner.

I will quote only such points decided by the court as are necessary to fully answer your inquiry. They are as follows:

6. Congress has power by the Constitution to pass the section referred to.

Congress Has Supervisory Power.

8. In making regulations for the election of Representatives it is not necessary that Congress should assume entire and exclusive control thereof. . . . Congress has a supervisory power over the subject and may either make entirely new regulations or add to, alter, or modify the regulations made by the State.

9. In the exercise of such supervisory power Congress may impose new duties on the officers of election, or additional penalties for breach of duty or for the perpetration of fraud, or provide for the attendance of officers to prevent frauds and see that the elections are legally and fairly conducted.

11. There is nothing in the relation of the State and national sovereignties to preclude the cooperation of both in the matter of election of representatives. If both were equal in authority over the subject collisions of jurisdiction might ensue, but the authority of the National Government being paramount, collisions can only occur from unfounded jealousy of such authority.

12. Congress had power by the Constitution to vest in the Circuit Court the appointment of supervisors of election.

13. The provision which authorizes the Deputy Marshals to keep the peace at the elections is not unconstitutional. The National Government has the right to use the physical force in any part of the United States to compel obedience to its laws and to carry into execution the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution.

Sec. 2, of 22—Requires that the Marshal and his general and special deputies shall preserve order at places of registration and at the polls, support and protect the supervisors of election, prevent fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting or fraudulent conduct on the part of any officer of election, and it must necessarily follow that the Marshal and his general and special deputies have the right, and it is their duty, to be and remain in all places where they can best discharge their duties, whether such places be inside or outside the guard rail, notwithstanding the provisions of Sec. 101, Chap. 480, laws of the State of New York, 1892, regulating the number of persons who are to be admitted within the guard-rail at election day. The provisions of the Federal election laws are in force whenever a Representative in Congress is voted for, and whenever any of the provisions of the Federal law are in conflict with the State statute the Federal statutes must be followed.

Attorney-General Miller's Instructions.

Thus runs the Dennison letter, and after quoting it as above Attorney-General Miller continues:

These instructions, in my opinion, embody correct views of the law. In addition to the foregoing instructions, I add the following: In the language of the statute of the United States, Sec. 2,019, it is the duty of the supervisors, in their respective election districts or voting precincts, to be present on the day of registration, and on election day, to take, occupy, and remain in such position, from time to time, whether before or behind the ballot boxes, as will, in their judgment, best enable them to see each person offering himself for registration or offering to vote, and as will best conduce to their scrutinizing the manner in which the registration or voting is being conducted; and at the closing of the polls for the reception of votes they are required to place themselves in such position, in relation to the ballot-boxes, for the purpose of aiding in the work of canvassing the ballots, as will enable them to fully perform the duties in respect to such canvass provided herein, and shall remain there until every duty in respect to such canvass, certificates, returns, and statements have been wholly completed.

By Sec. 2 of 22 the Deputy Marshals are authorized to arrest with or without process any person who commits or attempts or offers to commit any of the acts or offenses prohibited herein, or who commits any offense against the laws of the United States, but no person shall be arrested without process for any offense not committed in the presence of the Marshal or one of his general or special deputies or one of the supervisors of election. And the supervisors have like power to make arrests. Any attempt to interfere with the supervisors or Deputy Marshals in the proper discharge of their duties is a violation of the law and subjects the wrongdoer to a severe penalty.

The duty and the authority of the supervisors and Deputy Marshals in the premises are too plain to be misunderstood. Bearing in mind always that they are officers of the peace, as well as officers of the election, and never forgetting that where the State statute conflicts with the statute of the United States, touching these elections, the national statute is paramount and must be obeyed, the officers should go forward quietly but resolutely in the discharge of their duties without fear or favor, but with firm determination, so far as in them lies under the law to see that there is an honest, free, and fair election and a fair return and canvass of the votes. So discharging their duties it is certain that they will not be resisted by any good citizens, and it is not believed that without the support of good citizens such resistance will be made by any one.

Of course all officers will be expected to keep the expenses of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals at the lowest point consistent with the proper discharge of their duties. In no case can a per diem be allowed them for more than ten days, and in many, probably most, cases this maximum number of days will be unnecessary. Respectfully, W. H. H. MILLER, Attorney-General.

GROVER SPEAKS AT LENOX LYCEUM.

His Talk the Cry of a Despairing Office-Seeker.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Grover Cleveland spoke before the Business-Men's Democratic Association tonight in the Lenox Lyceum, Madison avenue and Fifty-ninth street, devoting his entire attention to charges that predictions of Republican success were "based upon the ability of that party to purchase the votes of the people" with money contributed by protected manufacturers. The audience numbered about 2,500 persons and the two tiers of boxes were occupied mainly by women. Thomas J. O'Donoghue escorted the ex-President to the platform at 8 o'clock. Mr. Cleveland was enthusiastically cheered again and again. Men waved their hats, and small American flags fluttered eagerly from the hands of women in the boxes. Mr. Cleveland bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment. The cheering was renewed vigorously when, after the routine business had been gone through, the Chairman, J. Edward Simmons, President of the association, introduced the ex-President. Mr. Cleveland said:

I venture the assertion that never in the recollection of any one here present has a Presidential canvass been carried on with such a lack of noise and excitement and in such an apparent atmosphere of popular thoughtfulness. If this is actually the condition, and if our voters are really thoughtful, it should be a cause of congratulation on the part of every American citizen; for it must be that sober deliberation in the exercise of the right of suffrage is the foundation of our hope for national perpetuity. None of us can complain of a political result which represents the conscientious and clear convictions of a majority of our people. If we assume that the quiet of this campaign is attributable to thoughtfulness among our people and a deliberate sense of patriotic duty in the exercise of their suffrages, there would seem to be no place for fear or misgiving as to the result on the part of those who support Democratic principles. In exactly the form they are involved in the present campaign these principles were presented two years ago to the voters of the country and received their indorsement by a tremendous majority. Since then the drift of public opinion has been in our direction and the doctrines opposed to ours have been more than ever discredited. It must be conceded, too, that the intelligent and disinterested men who have left the ranks of our opponents and joined our standard are exceptionally numerous and influential. Our opponents, vanquished in every argument worthy of presentation to the reason of our countrymen, have appealed to their passions and prejudices through the distribution of the most impudent lies concerning the record and action of our party and its candidates. This, however, is not their main reliance, nor is it our greatest danger. It is a confession most humiliating to American citizenship that with a cause so thoroughly intrenched in reason and commending itself so clearly to the intelligence of patriotic Americans we daily hear predictions of Republican success based upon the ability of that party to purchase the votes of the people.

A little reflection, it seems to me, cannot fail to arouse the American conscience to the wickedness as well as the peril of a debauched suffrage. It is a plain proposition that our government is only true to the principles upon which it rests when in its operation it represents the honest and intelligent sentiments of the people. When it does not its vigor and its life are gone and it remains but the mere semblance of a free government, the weakest and most deformed plan of rule that ever deluded mankind. The time has surely come when those who see the beginning of this corruption should look beyond it and beneath it in an endeavor to discover the source of our danger and the forces which give it daily strength. It has its source in the perversion of our government to the furtherance of limited and special interests and in the invitation this extends to anticipate to a continuance of governmental favor in compensation for partisan support. The forces behind it are greed and selfishness, willing to prostitute the suffrage of the people to pecuniary gain.

In the light of these considerations there is nothing unnatural in the situation of the pending canvass. When our countrymen yield to temptation and turn their backs upon the broad and disinterested patriotism that should characterize their citizenship, and when they reach the point where they are willing to subordinate political duty to business gain, it is a short step to active participation in schemes of corruption, having for their object the retention in power of the party by which unearned business profits are promised.

While we readily concede the importance of the country's business interests, and while we hold that no political party should be unmindful of them, we insist that no plea for their promotion shall be used to justify political methods which endanger the integrity and beneficence of our institutions. Since, therefore, the fair name of our business interests has thus been used in a disreputable service I have deemed it appropriate to call attention to these things in an assemblage gathered together under the auspices of a businessmen's club. It seems to be peculiarly fit and proper that the patriotic business-men of our country should repudiate the suggestion that care for the interests they have in their keeping can be an excuse for corrupt political practices; they can teach with especial authority the lesson that business interests are safest under a fair administration of an honest and just government representing the unbought suffrage of our people.

Beyond this, however, our business men and all other Americans who love their country ought to make common cause in an effort to turn back the tide which leads to a perversion of the functions of our government, invites the corruption of our voters, and menaces the sure foundation of political virtue.

In a sincere and disinterested advocacy of sensible tariff reform we labor to remove the temptations that beset the integrity of our people, and strive to preserve that justice and equality which our government was created to guarantee to all our countrymen.

In all times bear in mind that it is the people's cause we have in hand, and, while warning them of danger, let us never lose faith in the irresistible power of their awakened intelligence and patriotism.

WHITELAW REID'S POLITICAL TRIP.

With Chauncey M. Depew He Makes Several Talks in New York.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Whitelaw Reid and Chauncey M. Depew made speeches in several towns today. From Ithaca Mr. Reid and Mr. Depew passed into Chemung County. At Elmira the party was welcomed by 2,000 persons. Mr. Reid was cheered heartily. He said that the members of the Republican party had no use for general apathy and were actively at work in every State in the Union. He then discussed at considerable length the chief issues of the campaign, being frequently interrupted by applause. Chauncey M. Depew, who followed him, also discussed the main issues of the campaign. There were 2,500 persons gathered at the station at Corning when the train arrived there. They gave Mr. Depew and Mr. Reid a most cordial welcome. Speeches of a similar tenor to that of the addresses at Elmira were here delivered by Mr. Depew and Mr. Reid. Then the train started on towards Hornellsville. There was a crowd of voters, however, at Addison, and Mr. Reid, in response to calls for himself and Mr. Depew, made a short speech.

The Hornellsville station was surrounded by several thousand voters when the train bringing Mr. Reid and Mr. Depew ran into the city. Two magnificent Republican mass-meetings were held in the city tonight, Mr. Reid and Mr. Depew delivering speeches in both halls.

GOV. M'KINLEY AT UTICA.

Central New York Listens to Good Republican Doctrine.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 1.—People came from all parts of Central New York today to hear Gov. McKinley. He arrived from the East at 1:10 p. m. and was immediately escorted to the Opera-House, where every foot of room had long before been filled up. He spoke for two and a half hours, devoting the time mainly to the tariff and money questions. In closing he paid an eloquent tribute to President Harrison. A reception was given the distinguished Ohioan. He left for Rochester at 3:40.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 1.—It rained here tonight, but Washington Rink could not hold the people who wanted to hear Gov. McKinley speak. The rink will hold 2,000 people comfortably; there were 3,000 people in it tonight and 3,000 people who could not get in. Gov. McKinley was frequently interrupted by vociferous applause.

WILL NOT SUPPORT GROVER.

Ex-President Hayes Denies All Stories to This Effect.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—A telegram from Fremont states on authority of ex-President Hayes' son that there is no truth whatever in the report that the ex-President intends to vote for Cleveland. The General's friends ridicule the idea. He has taken no active part in politics for a number of years.

Secretary Foster at Martinsburg.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 1.—Secretary Foster of the Treasury Department delivered a political address here tonight before a large audience. He was accompanied by Commissioner Mason. When presented to the audience Secretary Foster met with a rousing reception. His address was confined almost solely to the tariff and to the "wildcat" currency plank of the Democratic platform. His speech was well received and his points liberally applauded.

Senator Carlisle at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The Democrats held a largely attended meeting in the Academy of Music tonight. Senator Carlisle was the principal speaker. After referring to the importance of the present canvass, Mr. Carlisle said that the results of more than three years of Republican rule were not such as to warrant the retention of that party in office. He claims that the present administration is the most expensive one the country has ever had.

Stevenson at Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 1.—Adlai E. Stevenson spoke here tonight to an enthusiastic crowd of 3,000 people. W. L. Wilson addressed a large overflow meeting.

IS WANTED IN CHICAGO

YOUNG FURNALD HELD FOR STEALING MRS. POST'S JEWELRY.

He Is Rearrested After Being Acquitted of a Charge of Passing Worthless Checks in New York—Mrs. Post Is Said to Be the Wife of a Chicagoan Who Disappeared Some Time Since—Polo Player Lord Paralyzed as a Result of a Fall—Other Gotham News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Walter Guy Furnald, the fine-looking son of David O. Furnald, Assessor of Manchester, N. H., who was arrested last Thursday on a charge of passing a worthless $500 check at the Murray Hill Hotel more than a year ago, was discharged on this complaint in Yorkville Police Court today, only to be rearrested a moment later and accused of plundering a Chicago woman of $3,000 worth of jewelry, after having won her confidence and established himself in her house.

The woman who claims to have been robbed is Mrs. Catharine Post, who, it was said in court, is the wife of Alfred Post, well remembered in Chicago as the operator of a scheme for purchasing damage claims against railroads. He interested many wealthy men in the enterprise and finally disappeared, his typewriter, a Miss Burney, going away at the same time. Then the rich men brought many suits in efforts to recover some of the money they had invested in Post's scheme.

When the case of Murray Hill Hotel vs. Furnald was called in court today the defendant's venerable father testified: "I told the boy to draw on me, but I subsequently learned that he had eloped with a Boston man's wife and I promptly stopped payment at my bank. So you see, sir, he is innocent of intentionally passing worthless paper."

Young Furnald was promptly discharged and left the court-room smiling, only to fall into the clutches of Detective Sergeants Adams and Ivanhoe, who were waiting for him on the court-house steps. He was hurried to police headquarters and from there to Jefferson Market Police Court, where Mrs. Post was waiting. The woman, who was richly dressed, though not pretty, said that when the exposure of her husband's business scheme forced him away from Chicago he left her at the Leland Hotel, where Furnald was staying at the time. She and the young man became such friends that when she took a flat at No. 1429 Michigan avenue he went to board with her.

Furnald, she declared, soon disappeared, taking her jewelry. Learning that he was in New York Mrs. Post came to this city Monday armed with a letter from the Chicago Chief of Police to Inspector McLaughlin. Detective Sergeants Adams and Ivanhoe were put on the case. Their first move was to bring Furnald and Mrs. Post face to face at the former's cell at Yorkville Court Prison. This was Monday night, when, it is said, the man was startled into a confession. "I'll return your jewelry, Kate," he is reported to have said, "if you'll not have me arrested." Mrs. Post agreed to this, but Inspector McLaughlin decided on the young man's arrest, which was made today.

When arraigned before Justice Ryan in Jefferson Market Court Furnald refused to answer the charge and was committed to await the arrival of extradition papers. Mrs. Post left at once for Chicago, declining to tell the details of her acquaintance with the prisoner.

With the $500 which Furnald got from the Murray Hill Hotel on the check that led to his arrest he went to Europe with the wife of a Boston hotelkeeper. When searched in Jefferson Market prison a number of love letters from different women were found on Furnald. One of these signed "Riene" was especially tender. She wrote:

Lead a useful life, Dear Walt. Do this for the sake of one who loves you fondly. In the West, or where you are unknown, build up a new and honorable character.

The police are trying to find Mrs. Post's jewelry, but have found no clew to its whereabouts.

MISCELLANEOUS NEW YORK NEWS.

Polo-Player Paralyzed for Life Because of a Fall.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—[Special.]—During a practice game of polo last Saturday on the grounds of the Essex County Hunt club, Orange, N. J., William Brown Lord's pony slipped and fell with his rider and rolled over him. Mr. Lord was picked up unconscious and carried to the club-house, where doctors worked over him till Sunday, when he regained consciousness. The doctors say that his life will be spared, but assert that he will be paralyzed as long as he lives. Mr. Lord is a well-known society man.

Swindled People All Over the Country.

Charles A. Howes, a civil engineer, who for eighteen months past has swindled banks and hotels all over the country by forged drafts, was arrested today. Howes is also known as C. A. Field and John B. Hall. The bogus drafts he had cashed were on the First National Bank of Park City, Utah; the Fourth National Bank of this city, and the First National Bank of Chicago. He swindled Senator Allen of Washington at Washington, D. C., out of $700. Howes said that in eighteen months he had secured something like $30,000 and was glad to get the burden of his crimes off his mind. On him the police found several of the forged drafts and a patent perforator, which he said he bought in Chicago.

Gunner's Mate Eilers Rewarded.

H. A. Eilers, gunner's mate on board the United States cruiser Philadelphia, has been discharged from that vessel and from the navy in order that he may accept an appointment as acting gunner in the navy. Eilers is the seaman who remained at his post in the magazine and put out the fire caused by a number of blow burning powder grains which were blown through the screens and down into the magazine passage by a premature discharge on deck during the sham battle at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, Sept. 17. The recommendation for appointment as a warrant officer is a rare one.

Gotham Brevities.

Max Schoenthal, dealer in hops and malt, has made an assignment, with preferences to Selige Housap. The liabilities are $250,000.

By advice of counsel the Western Union Telegraph company has decided not to take action in the matter of the disposition of the new stock until new certificates have been registered in the office of the Secretary of State. A director says that a 10 per cent stock dividend has been practically decided upon.

ILLINOIS TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Reports Submitted at the Twelfth Annual Meeting Held Yesterday.

The members and directors of the Illinois Training-School for Nurses held their twelfth annual meeting yesterday in the Nurses' Home at No. 304 Honoré street. The officers and directors were reëlected.

Mrs. F. A. Smith, the Treasurer, reported that during the year ending Sept. 30 the receipts aggregated $26,216.69 and the expenditures $28,012.52. The Cook County Hospital paid $13,507.33 and the Presbyterian Hospital $12,129.36 to the school during the year for nurses.

The cost of maintaining the school was $18,797.50 and hospital expenses nearly $4,500. The $2,000 deficit is not alarming and will be speedily made up.

The school was organized in 1880 for the one purpose of teaching women to nurse sick people. There were some nurses, and some good ones at that, before this school was opened, but there are more good ones in Chicago now than ever, and the Nurses' Training School is responsible. Two weeks after it was first proposed to start this training school $18,000 had been subscribed for

HER MONEY DETECTOR

MRS. MITCHELL BUYS A DEVICE WHICH CAUSES TROUBLE.

Her Laundress Suspects Her of Having Counterfeit Notes, and the Government Officers Are Informed, but No Case Is Made Against Her—Missionaries of the Moody Institute Robbed by a Man They Assisted—Runaway Team Stopped by a Man on Horseback—Local News.

Laban Heath's infallible counterfeit money detector came near getting Mrs. M. B. Mitchell, who lives at No. 44 North State street, into serious trouble. She was under the close surveillance of Capt. Porter of the United States Secret Service all day Monday. Yesterday he "detained" her, took her before United States District Attorney Milchrist, when she made a statment and thereupon was discharged.

This case is a peculiar one. Mrs. Mitchell came to Chicago about two weeks ago from Butte, Mont., ostensibly to attend some of the leading dressmaking schools of the city. Among her effects was a copy of Heath's counterfeit money detector, issued under the sanction of the United States Treasury Department in 1865. With this were fac-simile plates of the face and backs of Treasury and National Bank notes from $1 up to $100, pasted on a sheet of linen.

Policeman Frank E. De Celie was informed of this by Mrs. Mitchell's washwoman. He was also informed that she had a large amount of counterfeit money in her possession. This information was conveyed to the United States Secret Service Department, and Capt. Porter made an investigation. The investigation resulted in finding an additional set of the faces and backs of Treasury and national bank notes of the denominations named and evidence that an attempt had been made to split some of them from the thick paper upon which they were pasted. No counterfeit money, however, could be found, but two bogus mortgages were discovered, purporting to convey the household effects of Mrs. Mitchell's landlady, Mrs. Pat Gavin, to Mrs. Mitchell.

Capt. Porter entertained the idea that Mrs. Mitchell was splitting the faces and backs from Heath's detector of the same denomination, thus making a princely living, and the idea was strengthened by the peculiar reading of the following parchment:

Know all men by these presents, that I, E. Frank, M. D., ex-United States officer and detective, Washington, District of Columbia, U. S. A., do hereby and hereon certify that I have and hereby do duly appoint Mrs. M. B. Mitchell of Helena, Mont., my fully authorized agent according to the terms and conditions of a certain agreement bearing even date herewith for the purposes therein specified and no others, to teach and instruct the arts, ways, means, and devices of detecting and discovering counterfeit from genuine money, both bills and coin.

I further certify that I have fully imparted to the said Mrs. M. B. Mitchell a full and complete knowledge of the mysteries thereof.

In witness whereof witness my hand and seal this 22d day of December, 1891.

E. FRANK, M. D.
United States Treasury Expert.

"This paper," said Capt. Porter, "was an evident fraud, and the many seeming contradictions in her statements made me think for the time that she was playing a fraudulent game. Subsequent investigations, however, convinced me that she was victimized by some sharper, for she tells me, and supports her statement with proof, that she paid the man Frank $50 for the outfit.

"I wish to say in this connection that Heath's counterfeit money detector has damaged the government much more than it ever did good, and I am glad to say that the Civil Service Department has succeeded in getting an order for the destruction of their issue and all of the plates. We have destroyed Heath's detectors by the ton during the last few months."

Mrs. Mitchell says that when she bought the outfit she did it intending to teach the art of detecting counterfeit money, but finding it unprofitable she abandoned it and kept his outfit as a memento of her folly.

Mrs. Gavin gave Mrs. Mitchell the mortgage without consideration, she says, with the hope that she might escape an irate creditor who threatened to turn her out of house and home.

BETRAYED THEIR HOSPITALITY.

Missionaries of the Moody Institute Robbed by a Man They Assisted.

The young men whose lives are consecrated to the work of the Moody Institute for Evangelists on the North Side have been the victims of mispiaced confidence. For a time they have abandoned missionary work and appealed to the police.

Friday night they attended a meeting at the Pacific Garden Mission, Van Buren street and Custom-House place. A man who occupied a back seat arose and asked to be heard. He was tall and dignified and of rather intellectual appearance, but shabbily dressed. His features showed traces of dissipation. He spoke briefly in an earnest way.

"My friends," he said, "I am alone in your city and am discouraged. I was once a minister and well to do. I recollect when I preached in the Canadian town which Brother Griggs comes from. Yes, I recollect when I used to preach in his very church. My heart nearly breaks when I think of the sorrows and the tortures I have passed through in the last few years. I am yet a true Christian, my friends; all I ask is that you pray for me."

The man took his seat. In an instant Dr. Griggs was by his side. He invited the man, who said his name was Simpson, to accompany him to the institute, and Simpson accepted the invitation.

Friday night the Moody students held a special service in Simpson's behalf and he led in prayer. The question of a place to sleep was brought up and Simpson declined the hospitality that was offered, saying that he would return to the box car that had sheltered him for several nights. The idea horrified the little band of missionaries and the new comer was given a share of the Rev. Mr. Bulgen's bed. Saturday morning the Rev. Mr. Griggs saw the necessity of new clothing, and out of his own pocket paid for a pair of boots which Simpson accepted with apologies. Sunday there was a meeting held at the jail at which Simpson was to speak. He complained of feeling ill, however, and asked to be allowed to rest at the institute until evening.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Griggs and his coworkers returned, wishing that Simpson could have been present at the jail. Half an hour later they wished they had been present at the institute.

Simpson was gone.

So were ten of the Rev. Mr. Bulgen's new shirts, his overcoat, all of his underclothing, and a suit of clothes he had recently purchased, together with a gold watch, an overcoat, and two suits of clothes and many articles of apparel belonging to other students. Nothing of value had been left behind.

Hence the appeal of the missionaries to the police.

RUNAWAY TEAM OF HORSES.

They Dash Along Michigan Avenue from Sixteenth Street to Jackson.

A runaway team of horses started from Michigan avenue and Sixteenth street and ran north as far as Jackson street before it was stopped by a man on horseback.

The carriage was owned by Francis Wheeler of No. 3416 Michigan avenue. Spillene, the coachman, started down-town at 5 o'clock after Mr. Wheeler. When he reached Sixteenth street the pole broke and the horses became frightened and started on a mad run north.

At Harrison street the coachman made up his mind to jump for his life. An officer who was standing at the crossing saw him and yelled:

"Don't jump or you'll get killed."

Spillene heeded the warning and standing upright with reins wound around his wrist held on to the animals.

Opposite the Leland Hotel a horseback rider gained on the runaway team. He made a lunge at the horses' heads and grasping the bridle brought them to a standstill.

The panting animals were unhitched and taken to Leroy Payne's stables. Their legs were cut and bleeding from several gashes. Fortunately there were no occupants in the carriage.

ELECTRICITY FOR STREET CARS.

New System to Be Presented at a Meeting This Evening.

Henry S. Pruyn of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., is in the city to present this evening his claims for a new electric system for street cars. The meeting will be held at the residence of J. E. Montgomery, No. 461 Washington boulevard, and if the inventor can satisfy the gentlemen present of the practicability of his system a public meeting will be called and a working model shown.

Briefly stated, the cars are to run on a single track elevated on iron posts over the edge of the sidewalk. The principal claims are safety, great speed, and economy in construction and operation. Telegraphic and telephone messages can be sent and received by persons on the cars when going rapidly. The cars will be pointed like the bow of a steamer to offer the least resistance to the air and so hung upon the rail that they cannot jump the track or be thrown off. Cars can be run separately or alone and when connected in a train the movement of one lever starts every car at the same instant, power being applied direct to every wheel.

It is claimed that the cost of construction is two-thirds that of a cable line and one-quarter that of the ordinary electric trolley system. A place is also provided for ordinary electric and telephone wires, thus doing away with poles in the streets.

It remains to be seen if Mr. Pruyn can substantiate his many claims for this marvelous system.

WRITES IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

Convict Henderson Denies Charges Against Him in the Press Case.

W. W. Henderson, one of the men convicted of the forgeries of mortgages through which Whiting G. Press was swindled out of $8,000 some months ago, has written a letter to the public defending himself against charges that have been made against him.

Henderson was sent to Joliet to serve a sentence of eight years' imprisonment, and he is in Chicago to testify in the suit brought by Mrs. Berry against Banker Tolman for the recovery of $30,000. It is claimed that Henderson is suffering from consumption, and he is striving to obtain a pardon.

Henderson analyzes certain of the charges which have been made against him in the Press case and enters denials to them specifically. He writes that he was born in Bridgetown, Barbadoes, and that when he was 5 years old his parents moved to Kingstown, Jamaica, where he lived until he was 20 years old. For forty years he had lived in Chicago. Henderson denies having ever tried to go in society under the false pretense of being the son of a wealthy Cuban planter.

He claims that his troubles are all attributable to his having taken C. C. Huchberger into partnership in 1888, through which he lost money and business standing. As to the Press case, through which Henderson got the sentence to the penitentiary, the filing a paper is about up and the clerk who has charge of the finances is absent. In no case, he says, are bills allowed to run any length of time nor do they reach any large amount.

UNKNOWN MAN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

"No Friends, No Money, No Home" Written on a Scrap of Paper.

An elderly German, name unknown, committed suicide yesterday morning in his room at No. 172 East Indiana street by shooting himself in the forehead. The man was about 55 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of stout build, and wore a dark suit, with heavy lace shoes. In his pockets were found $2.50 and a scrap of paper bearing the words: "No friends, no money, no home."

Mrs. Noran said that the man had roomed at her house over three months; that he was always in bed early, and seemed to have no occupation. He talked but little. His wife died two years ago; he had two stepsons somewhere in this State who were farmers; had a stepdaughter in Ohio, to whom he said he was going next Sunday.

The man was found sitting on the floor leaning against his trunk dead. The police were notified and they took the body to the East Chicago Avenue Station.

TRIED TO PASS A BAD CHECK.

George Maynard Tries To Swindle a Woman and Lands in Jail.

A young man who says he is "George Maynard of Chicago" is held at the County Jail to await trial in the Criminal Court on the charge of passing a worthless check. Monday afternoon Maynard called at the home of J. C. Price, No. 3168 Indiana avenue, in answer to an advertisement that the house was for sale. Mrs. Price showed him over the house. He admired the oil paintings and instead of buying the house bought the paintings for $500, giving a check for that sum on the First National Bank. He wanted the pictures sent to No. 1727 Wabash avenue, but afterward decided to take them with him. Mrs. Price sent the check to her husband who discovered that it was worthless. An officer was called and arrested the man. He was taken before Justice Glennon where he waived a preliminary examination.

Shot and Killed a Robber.

William Tracy, aged 22 years, residing at No. 69 Ontario street, was shot and killed early yesterday morning by John Miller, a butcher residing at No. 134 East Superior street. Miller was on his way to his work. At the corner of Market and Ontario streets he encountered a gang of hoodlums who had assaulted and were trying to rob a sailor named Thomas Clawson, who resided at No. 20 Wisconsin street. The gang tried to rob Miller, when he drew a revolver and shot Tracy, the ball entering the stomach and passing through the liver and lodging in the back. Tracy was taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where he died at 2:30 p. m. An inquest will be held at 10 o'clock this morning. Miller and Clawson were arrested and are held to await the result of the inquest.

Dr. J. Ramsay Flood Safe.

It turns out that Dr. J. Ramsay Flood, one of the oldest physicians of Hyde Park, who was reported missing, is all right. He has been receiving treatment at the McMichael Sanitarium on Indiana avenue, and has not been missing at all, except that he has not been at his Fifty-third street office. The doctor says he fell into an excavation while returning from a night visit to a patient and went to the sanitarium for repairs. Frank J. Richards, proprietor of the Hotel Helene, Fifty-third street and the Illinois Central tracks, who rents the hotel from Dr. Flood, says that his landlord was laid up because of a thrashing which he administered in a quarrel over business matters. This Dr. Flood denies. At any rate, the doctor is about again attending to business.

Art of the Confidence Worker.

State's-Attorney Longenecker, accompanied by his wife and son, went out for a drive last evening. Shortly after their departure from the residence, No. 4125 Vincennes avenue, a well-dressed man about 22 years of age appeared there and told the servant that he had been sent for Rolla Longenecker's clothes to have them pressed by a tailor. The girl got a gray business suit, which she gave the man. He said that she had brought the wrong suit and that if she would allow him he would go to the room and obtain the suit that needed pressing. The girl replied that she was told not to admit any one to the house during the absence of the family, but went up-stairs again and presently returned with a fine diagonal black suit, which the man told her was what he wanted, and with many apologies for her trouble he carried it off.

Use of His Name Unwarranted.

Members of the City Law Department are inclined to take exceptions to the published remarks of Maj. Healy, Chief Deputy of the Superior Court. Mr. Dupuy says the use of his name was unwarranted, because he did not send over the paper whose attempted filing made the trouble. He says he never asked the Superior Court for credit and objects to being described as one of its debtors. He admits that due bills are occasionally presented when the time allowed for

Mount Vernon Association.

The alumnæ and undergraduates of the Mount Vernon Female Seminary met at the Palmer House yesterday to take steps toward the formation of a Mount Vernon Association, with the additional object of founding a social and philanthropic club, bearing the seminary name, for working girls. The matter was discussed in all its phases and an Executive committee was appointed to devise a plan of organization. The members of the committee are Miss McCabe, Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Farwell, and Miss Sargent of Evanston. The committee will report at a meeting to be held next Wednesday morning in the Bankers' Bank, Masonic Temple Building.

Evanston Emergency Hospital.

The Evanston Emergency Hospital Association held an adjourned meeting at the Congregational church at Evanston last evening. William Blanchard, Chairman of the Building committee, reported that a tenement house located at No. 806 Emerson street, Evanston, had recently been bought and would soon be converted into the Evanston Emergency Hospital Building. A resident nurse will be in charge of the hospital and will be assisted by the local physicians, while in critical cases trained nurses will be provided. An ambulance has been given the hospital by J. J. Parkhurst.

Burning Oil in His Eyes.

Officer Manning of the Central Station yesterday noon lighted an oil-stove in the patrol barn on Michigan avenue to warm his coffee. The stove exploded and the burning oil flew into his face and over his clothing. He ran to the open air, where the flames were extinguished by brother officers. His face, breast, arms, and hands were severely burned. The burning fluid penetrated his eyes, burning them so badly that it is feared he will lose his sight.

Searching for His Son.

The Rev. Richard H. Highleyman of Sedalia, Mo., went yesterday to Evergreen Park to endeavor to gain some trace of his missing son, J. W. Highleyman. Mr. Highleyman was accompanied by Christopher Keri, a fellow-employé of the missing man in Architect Wade's office, and a detective from the Central Station. The three carefully went over the ground between Clarkdale and Evergreen Park on the theory that the missing man was waylaid and killed there for the sake of a large sum of money he was supposed to have in his possession. Nothing was found.

Value of Austrian Coins Fixed.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order fixing the value of the Austrian florin at 40.6 cents and the Austrian crown at 20.3 cents, and requiring that duties on Austrian importations be valued on these bases. It is likely that importers, chiefly concerned, will appeal to the Board of General Appraisers for relief. They assert that the actual value of the florin is only 32 cents, and that the order of the department will work serious loss to them.

Lecture on Shakspeare.

Yesterday afternoon Denton J. Snider began the Kindergarten College course of lectures on Shakspeare preparatory to the Literary School, which has now become an annual feature of Chicago intellectual activity. The opening lecture was on "Shakspeare and the Problem of Today." The study of Shakspeare's tragedies will begin Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock, when "Lear" will be discussed. This same lecture will be repeated Thursday afternoon at No. 10 Van Buren street.

Novel Issue in a Divorce Case.

A novel move was made before Judge Vail yesterday in the divorce case of Julia M. against Henry L. McCullough. In July last the wife filed a bill accusing her husband of infidelity with Katie L. Lee. Miss Lee's attorney asked the court yesterday for leave to file a petition in her behalf to be made a party defendant to the suit so she might answer the charges made against her, in order to protect her good name. The request was granted.

Fire in an Express Office.

There was a small fire in the record room of the United States Express company on the second floor of the Express Building on Washington street at 6 o'clock last evening. The chemical engines were used to extinguish it. The records were badly flooded.

Items.

Six barrels of oil, stored in an outhouse in the rear of Freiberg's Hall on Twenty-second street, caught fire at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The flames were communicated to Freiberg's Hall, causing a loss of $400.

Jimmy Connelly and Charles Woodard, 14-year-old boys, were arrested while they were trying to dispose of five gold watches on State street Monday night. The boys said they had stolen the watches along with three others from Gordon & Morrison's jewelry store, No. 197 Madison street.

The defense in the Tolman case in Judge Clifford's court had an inning yesterday. The banker took the stand and told how he had happened to loan money on Mrs. Berry's notes. The latter, he said, had admitted to him that they were in consideration of money loaned. This morning Convict Henderson will testify.

The jury in the Arwedson arson case was discharged by Judge Tuley yesterday morning after being locked up for twenty-six hours, during which time they failed to agree. Arwedson was charged with setting fire to his store, at No. 3656 North Clark street, in December, 1891, and the case has been on trial for eight days.

James Raymond was held to the Criminal Court in $300 bonds yesterday on a charge of arson preferred against him by W. C. Collier of No. 120 North May street. Collier alleges that Raymond deliberately set fire to his (Collier's) factory at Nos. 126 and 128 North May street last August. Raymond made a full confession of the crime.

The Sheriff was yesterday given possession of the assets of the Clark & Wise company, a concern on Illinois street, doing a paint and oil business. Late in the afternoon the firm entered in the Superior Court two confessions of judgment. One of them was in favor of Horace Corbin for $5,023.33. The other was in favor of Chester C. Bucher for $1,277.33.

Philip D. Armour and John C. Black, President of the Continental National Bank, yesterday signed one of the largest bonds ever presented in the Probate Court. It is $3,500,000, and was given as bail for the administrators of the estate of Joseph Reynolds, or "Diamond Joe," as he was called. The will of the latter was probated some time ago.

Willie Lester, the 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Lester of No. 8841 Superior avenue, was left in the kitchen Sunday morning while Mrs. Lester went to the dining-room to prepare the table. She heard a scream proceeding from the kitchen, and, rushing out, found the child lying on the floor with his dress in flames. She threw a blanket over the child and extinguished the fire, but the child's limbs and body were so badly burned that he died Monday evening.

MINISTERS DRIFT INTO POLITICS.

Unexpected Remarks Win Applause at the Congregational Association Meeting.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Chicago Association of Congregational Ministers was held in the Oak Park Congregational Church yesterday. The Rev. Q. L. Dowd read a paper on the topic: "Are the Present Results of the Higher Criticism of Practical Value?" in which he made some strong pleas in defense of the higher criticism.

The first talk of the afternoon was that of the Rev. F. G. Ensign, who told of the practical benefits of the Sunday-School Union and its effects on Sunday-schools generally. He was followed by Mrs. John Burton, whose theme was "Work for Children in Our Churches." A discussion of "The Church and Public Vice" was then entered into. Two of the ministers verged slightly into politics in the heat of the discussion. The Rev. J. A. Adams, in the cause of his remarks, said: "There is one candidate for Prosecuting Attorney who is incompetent and unwilling to perform his duty as required by law. We will not have vice suppressed if that candidate is elected, and we can compass his defeat." Mr. Adams was asked to name the candidate referred to, but declined to do so. The Rev. J. W. Cady of the Douglas Park Church created a sensation and got a hearty round of applause by saying, after comviending the Chief of Police for his services: "Let us nail the name of Maj. R. W. McClaughry to the mast in the municipal election next spring and, never giving up, sink or swim with him."

The evening session was devoted to a lecture by Prof. Graham Taylor, on "The Use of the Scripture in Modern Church Work."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist of New York, specialist on skin, scalp, nervous, and blood diseases, also face disfigurements. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin, scalp, and complexion. A sample cake and 125-page book sent sealed for 10 cents. Chicago office, 70 Dearborn street. Consultation free.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c.

Ubique. E. & W. A new collar. Ubique

FROM OLD ENGLAND.

DISTINGUISHED BRITISH TOURISTS STOP IN CHICAGO.

The Hon. Arthur Brand and Edgar Watkin with Their Wives and Mrs. Ernest Hart Registered at the Lexington—Wreck of the Lady Elgin Recalled by the Visit of William Ingram's Daughter—Senator Cullom Says Illinois and the Nation Are Safely Republican.

A party of distinguished English people is at the Lexington Hotel. The Hon. Arthur Brand, member of Parliament from North Cambridgeshire and a son of Lord Hamden, the great Liberal leader, who was for thirteen years Speaker of the House of Commons, and his wife; Edgar Watkin, a nephew of Sir Edwin Watkin, the railroad king of England who controls the Metropolitan, the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire and other roads, accompanied by his wife; and Mrs. Ernest Hart of London, who is in charge of the proposed exhibit of Ireland at the World's Fair, are in the party.

Mrs. Edgar Watkin is a daughter of William Ingram, who met death in the wreck of the steamer Lady Elgin off Waukegan in September, 1860, where 297 lives were lost and which created such a sensation in this country and in Europe. The wreck was one of the worst ever known on the great lakes, and out of the boatload of excursionists only two or three reached land. Mr. Ingram was the owner of the *Illustrated London News* and was in America on a visit at the time. Mrs. Watkin's brother, William Ingram, is a member of Parliament from Boston, the place from which the Pilgrim Fathers sailed in 1620 and from which Boston, Mass., gets its name. Mr. Ingram is half owner of the *Illustrated London News*.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning fresh from his tour of the State in the interest of the Republican ticket. He was tired from the long journeys he has been compelled to make to reach his numerous appointments, but he was so pleased with the prospects that he entertained callers all day with statements as to the situation in the various parts of the State.

"I have no doubts as to Republican victory in Illinois—nor, for that matter, for the victory of the Republican party and Republican principles in the country at large. I have been over the whole State, and have sought unbiased opinions of the probable result of the election based on the feeling that exists in the various counties. From this I am sure Harrison's majority will be equal to or greater than that of 1888, when he had 24,000 votes more than Cleveland. Fifer will run close to Harrison, for the reason that the defections because of the attitude of certain German Lutherans will be small. Altgeld has hurt his cause by his attack on all societies and his evident desire to get in with any sort of movement that will bring him a vote or two. He has been too perniciously active for his own good.

"I have learned to a certainty that the Democratic Central committee has men traveling through certain sections of the State hiring men at $5 each to stay away from the polls on election day. The Australian ballot prevents the buying of votes with any certainty of their being delivered and so the Democrats are hiring such men as they think can be approached in safety, who are thought to have leanings towards the Republican party. Then, too, they are hiring men to do corn cutting and various other sorts of work, and taking them so far from home that they will not be able to get back to vote."

Senator Cullom left last night after his speech at Turner Hall for Stronghurst, where he will speak this afternoon. Tomorrow he will speak in Harvard, Friday in Mason City, and Saturday in Decatur, returning to his home Sunday, where he will remain until after election day.

I. N. Stevens, ex-District-Attorney of Denver, Colo., who led the prosecution of Dr. Graves for the murder of Mrs. Barnaby, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. "The Republicans of Colorado," said Mr. Stevens, "are confident of winning the Electoral vote and of carrying the State for the regular Republican ticket. The Democrats have no ticket and they indorsed the People's party candidates, but the latter refused the indorsement. This will keep many Democrats from voting the ticket and I have no doubt the Republicans will carry the election."

Francis Murphy, the temperance reformer, returning from Waterloo, Ia., where he had been attending the State convention of the Non-Partisan W. C. T. U., stopped to see his daughter, Mrs. Charles Holmes, whose home is at No. 4737 Champlain avenue. Mrs. Holmes has been ill, but is now recovering. Mr. Murphy left for Cincinnati on a late train last night.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. He talked politics for a while with Senator Cullom and Gov. Fifer and assured them of Republican victory in his State and in North Dakota.

Auditorium—Gus Thornton, Edward Dodge, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James G. Cambbels, Detroit; Chas. H. Wheeler, New York; Charles D. Hilard, Louisville; F. W. Jones, Winnipeg; W. H. Silverhorn, Cleveland; A. E. Gill, Boston; Alexander Gordon, Hamilton, O.; H. M. Cornell, Carthage, Mo.; G. D. M. Sherman, Hot Springs, Ark.; L. Bertram Cady, New York; W. H. Young, Denver; Lieut.-Col. Bentwick, London; Baron Heekeren, Netherlands.

Pacific—S. M. Cullom, Springfield; M. Simpson, Burlington, Ia.; M. L. Doherty, Detroit; George A. Ellis, E. S. Whittemore, Boston; C. S. Crane, St. Louis; Lewis H. Miner, H. F. Darwin, M. W. Blumenberg, Springfield; W. H. Hainline, Macomb; D. S. Williams, Springfield; Dr. Walter Quincy Scott, Albany; J. B. Campbell, Akron, O.; J. C. Edwards, Peoria; James L. Avery, Louisville.

Victoria—F. H. Van Cleve, Escanaba; G. A. Jewett, Sioux Falls; A. F. Banks, Marshalltown, Ia.; J. L. Morris, St. Louis; D. D. Tompkins, New York; E. P. Stratton, New York; G. P. Frank, Portland, Ore.; Edward Taylor, New York; William K. Rose, New York; A. L. Smith, Appleton, Wis.; F. T. Collyer, New York; W. E. Powell, Milwaukee; F. W. Bliss, New York.

Great Northern—William H. Black, Kokomo; J. P. Channing, Iron Mount, Utah; C. C. Paine, Cleveland; J. A. Wacker, Jersey City; John Player, Topeka; H. H. Eddy, Vinton, Ia.; George J. Wells, W. K. Norris, New York; W. W. Graham, Norwalk; F. A. Simmons, Cedar Rapids.

Sherman—G. H. Waldo, Detroit; C. M. Louis, Oskaloosa, Ia.; E. S. Wilson, Springfield; H. B. Steward, Peoria; J. W. Parker, Buffalo; S. R. Cutshall, Detroit; J. Reis, New York; M. B. Wilcox, Indianapolis; H. L. Silsby, St. Paul; H. Chalker, Minneapolis.

Palmer—U. S. Hentig, V. C. Ward, Columbus; E. McKevett, Jackson, Tenn.; W. J. Bogert, New York; L. G. Kilbourn, Columbus; O. C. Hatch, William H. Bellows, Littleton, N. Y.; W. H. Boyd, Indianapolis; Mrs. William McClure, Stillwater.

Tremont—J. P. Rice, Cleveland; S. K. Flint, Boston; William Lothman, St. Louis; D. F. Kemp, Buffalo; L. M. Coyle, New Orleans; J. B. Smith, Dayton; J. Eagle, New York; S. C. Gault, Cincinnati; S. P. Locke, Memphis.

Richelieu—Mrs. J. C. Van Arter, Winchester, Ky.; Miss R. Lee Croxton, Winchester, Ky.; John D. Field, Lizzie D. Field, Denver; S. E. Bush, New York; H. J. Austre and W. M. Brooke, London.

Leland—C. B. Gildersleeve, Independence; W. H. Tarlton, New York; William R. Hoag, Lockport, N. Y.; D. Z. Gooling, Cincinnati; W. R. Patten, Chattanooga; J. B. Austey, California.

Wellington—E. J. Collins, New York; Harry Cuddeback, Quincy; John D. Thompson, Cincinnati; J. R. Daton, Omaha; Miss Laura Ewing, Muscatine, Ia.

Metropole—F. S. Randall, New York; C. A. Chapman, C. C. Chapman, W. A. Chapman, Detroit; C. C. Clarke, St. Louis.

THE CALIFORNIA LIMITED.

A New Fast Train with Dining-Cars All the Way.

Beginning Sunday, Nov. 13, a new limited train for California will be run by the Santa Fé route. The train is vestibuled and carries Pullman's newest sleeping-cars and excellent dining-cars all the way from Chicago to California. At No. 212 Clark street you can get all the particulars. A first-class round-trip ticket, Chicago to California and return, good for nine months and good on this limited train, costs $100 *only* over the Santa Fé route.

Bartleson Post Campfire.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The annual campfire given by Bartleson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, tonight was most successful. The following visiting comrades responded to toasts: Charles F. Matteson, Chicago; Jesse A. King, Chicago; W. M. Meredith, Chief of Engraving and Printing, Washington; Charles P. Sweigert, Chicago; George C. Ball, Chicago; Gen. John C. Black, Chicago.

For family or hotel, Dalton's new wrought-steel range is the best. No. 56 Wabash avenue.

THREE CHILDREN SAVED BY FIREMEN.

Bravery of Charles Berger and Patrick Carroll of Engine Company No. 16.

The three small children of John Maloney, a colored man living at No. 2973 La Salle street, owe their lives to the bravery of Charles Berger and Patrick Carroll, firemen of Engine Company No. 16.

Maloney and his wife had both left home to go to work Monday morning, leaving the

TO THE RESCUE.

three children locked in their flat, which is on the third floor of a wooden building.

During the afternoon fire broke out in the building, and when Engine Company No. 16 responded to the alarm the whole building was on fire, and the upper flat, being closed, was full of smoke.

Some one made known the fact that the children were in the flat and Berger and Carroll rushed in through the flame and smoke, and after being nearly overcome with the smoke they found the children, all of whom were unconscious. A few minutes in the fresh air revived them, however.

Had the firemen been five minutes later the children would have been past recovery.

The damage from the fire to the building and furniture will not exceed $300.

GAS LEAKS MUST BE STOPPED.

Manhole Explosions Result in an Order for the Gas Company to Repair Mains.

The covers of two manholes were blown into the air by the explosion of gas that had escaped into the vault from leaky mains at the corner of Fifth avenue and Washington street at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Loud reports accompanied the explosions. Thick yellow smoke poured from the manholes. The covers were hurled fifty feet into the air. No one was hurt.

The explosion will result in an order from the City Public Works Department to the gas company to repair its main in Washington

THE EXPLOSION.

street between Franklin and Dearborn streets. After the explosion Deputy Commissioner Kuhns sent an inspector to report on the accident. He found that the manholes were city property and that the explosion was caused by gas leaking in such quantities that ventilation would be no remedy. Mr. Kuhns will notify the company today that the leaks must be repaired. He has also asked for a meeting with representatives of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies in order that plans for ventilating all manholes may be perfected.

HEAVY FINE FOR MAKING SMOKE.

The Grand Trunk Railroad Company Gets the Worst of an Appeal.

The Grand Trunk railroad company fared better in Justice Glennon's Court a week ago than before Justice Brayton yesterday. In a case against the company for violating the smoke ordinances, tried last week, a fine of $5 and costs was imposed. Attorney Foster was anything but pleased with the results, and acting for the railroad took a change of venue to Justice Brayton. His line of defense appears to have stood him in no better stead there, as in the first case what is considered the minimum fine was imposed, in the second the fine was the largest imposed on defendants in smoke cases.

An attempt is being made by the Society for the Prevention of Smoke to induce the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company to do something in the line of smoke suppression. No disposal as yet has been made of the thirteen cases against the company now pending. It appears that the Northwestern railroad has not shown the same degree of zeal in adopting smoke preventing devices as other roads. The officers of the Pennsylvania system, for instance, have shown a desire to coöperate with the smoke authorities of the city. A telegram was received yesterday by Secretary Phelps of the Smoke Prevention Society from Edward B. Wall, Superintendent of Motive Power on the Pan-Handle, stating that seventy-five engines had been equipped with smoke consumers and that hereafter no engine without such devices would be used within the city limits.

The attention of foreigners is being drawn to the Chicago crusade against smoke. T. Vicars, an Englishman, who is a smoke expert, is now in Chicago in the interests of a self-stoking furnace which is in use in England. He is of the belief that the smoke question can only be settled by the adoption of self-feeding furnaces and the elimination of the fireman with his irregular methods. Mr. Vicars claims that in boiler service and furnace equipment the large cities of England are far in advance of Chicago. Furnaces here are crowded beyond their capacity, and for that reason alone the self-stoking furnaces do not prove satisfactory.

LITTLE ROOM LEFT FOR THE PUBLIC.

Hartford Building Contractors Continue to Monopolize the Sidewalk.

The narrow passageway allowed the public on the sidewalks in front of the Hartford Building, in course of erection at the southwest corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, has been rendered doubly annoying and disagreeable during the wet, sloppy weather of the last two days by the débris and dirt which has been allowed to accumulate. A grimy hoisting engine stands on the outer edge of the corner, surrounded by lumps and barrels of coal, chips of stone, mortar, sand, firebrick, dressed stone, kegs of bolts and nails, empty barrels and boxes, large and small pieces of timber, iron girders, blocks and tackle, tool boxes, cart wheels, and the cut-down remnants of a fence.

A narrow passageway has been opened on both streets, inside and outside the fence, but it is like "running a gantlet" for the crowds to get through, particularly when two abreast, so the public have to take it "Indian file," crowd or no crowd, and run the risk of getting their clothes soiled by the coal dust, mortar, wet sand, and other dirt that abounds.

As for the unsightly appearance of the corner it could not be much worse; but the looks can be borne with less incentive to profanity than the danger of one getting his clothing besmeared by the slop and dirt which the contractors have allowed to accumulate.

Tore His Head Off.

WINAMAC, Ind., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Ferdinand Wiltzer was training a team of colts today. He had fastened to the neck yoke a rope and had thrown the other end across his shoulders. The colts became unmanageable. Wiltzer fell between two stumps of trees and became wedged in. The colts started on a run, tearing Wiltzer's head off.

15 Photographs, 3 styles, 25c. Stevens & Son Co., McVicker's Theater.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
James S. Gallagher, Mary Carroll	29—23
Henry J. Hopper, Sophia J. Neagra	35—34
Martin Lee, Katharine Smith	34—37
Philip Rimpert, Sophie Peterson	34—27
Wojciech Kodlasek, Apolonia Danick	24—19
William F. Elrod, Carrie S. Banks	30—29
John F. Erickson, Annie L. Sjon	34—24
Adolph Grannith, Emilie Hansen	31—30
Frank Brown, Clara J. Kendall	30—30
Jan Frankowski, Ayniesski Przybyl	22—17
Michael Bisabowski, Maryanna Hortoza	25—18
Frank R. Hotchkiss, Eva A. Engner	31—18
George E. Beifry, Hattie E. Fritts	30—33
William D. Bassett, Bessie L. Payne	33—34
Carl Beirus, Mary Shalk	21—21
Gustaf R. Bergquist, Sophie H. Forsling	20—34
Charles F. Kerr, Jennie R. Simmons	34—39
Joseph Struck, Elizabeth Less	26—21
Michael Amandi, Annie Griggs	35—17
John T. O'Neill, Mathilda Kehoe	23—21
Timothy J. Ryan, Maggie Darcy	28—25
Otto A. Oswold, Mary J. Caldwell	25—23
Anton Drorak, Alabeta Nusel	27—21
William Phoenix, Rosie Tyler	45—25
John Stevens, Paulina Esan	25—25
John Luirens, Augusta Preibe	27—24
Anthony Platkiewig, Johanna Belicka	23—20
Carl Friesefeldt, Agnes Evensen	23—31
William White, Agnes Savell	22—33
William Poulson, Annie K. Peterson	26—29
Josyre Carmiras, Mary Veldman	30—24
Andrew Carlson, Nellie Peterson	40—43
Frank Harbert, Mary Beady	39—21
Otto Stendik, Paulina Gabrielsen	28—20
Fred Wilson, Mary Johnson	32—34
James Gokey, Ellen Gwinean	33—21
Charles Finley, Dora Francis	29—26
Fred Copping, Jeannette Nicol	38—33
Emrich Prokes, Emelia Fekto	32—21
William Orcuth, Mathilda Bethki	28—22
John Anderson, Jennie Charlesworth	36—20
Elias H. Shute, Martha Eakin	37—39
Peter Olson, Melrose, Bertha Anderson, same	23—23
Leszek Sombrofsky, Apolinia Zajonc	23—20
Henry Bollman, Rose Douley	30—24
William Conney, Cordelia Masterson	25—26
Wojciech Krancsak, Rose Chojnacka	29—25
Louis Schauppner, Rose Lawrence	30—23
Edmond Alger, Eunice Minor	23—17
Lorenzo Schaffer, Bertha Lundhorst	36—30
Cornelius Driscoll, Nora Murray	36—21
Philip Marke, Hanna Mora	30—19
Martin Burke, Ida Cor

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OGRESS

NANNIE LORD AGAIN.

THE WAVEOUS FILLY WINS EASILY IN HAWTHORNE MUD.

Common Racing in Slushy Mud and in a Mist-filled Air the Conditions of the Day—Four Favorites Landed Their Events—Enthusiast, Dungarven, McMurtry, and Major Tom the Other Winners—Results at the Nashville, Guttenberg, and Other Meetings.

Five races without any spectacular side to them were run in slushy mud at Hawthorne yesterday. In two of the races the horses could not be seen 200 yards away, owing to a rainy mist. Yet 2,500 men and women went out to fiercely gamble on five low class events, and four of the five animals selected to win did so. These winning favorites were: Enthusiast (Covington), 2 to 1; Nannie Lord (Fox), 7 to 5; McMurtry (Covington), 7 to 5; and Major Tom (Murphy), evens. Falero was the only choice overthrown. Dungarven (Covington), 4 to 1, did the trick. The starting was bad. Four of its notably bad bits were the dispatches in front of Nannie Lord and Major Tom, and the bad send-offs given Blue Banner and Josie M. The only close finish of the day was between Enthusiast and Laura Abrahams in the first race, and at that Enthusiast won handily enough. Corrigan's colt were well backed at 2 to 1 and less, and won in the stretch by a neck margin, Laura Abrahams four lengths before Snarley the Smuggler.

After Falero, the favorite, had led to the backstretch in the nine-furlong handicap, Dungarven, backed down from 10 to 4 to 1, went to him, and won handily by a length from Outcry, who beat Chimes four lengths.

Ruddy Bros.' slashing filly, Nannie Lord, who surprised last Saturday's crowd by the impressive way in which she won from a fair field, was favorite for the third race. She won almost as easily as Saturday, showed deep ability to negotiate mud, and impressed racing men anew. She beat Hercules two lengths, pulled up, Gaylord a distant third.

McMurtry won the fourth race, as he should have done. He was favorite at 7 to 5. Grey Goose was mildly played, and off in front lasted to the eighth pole, where McMurtry headed her and won easily by a length. Johnny Greener rushed up and as easily beating the Goose for the place by four lengths.

Old Major Tom, off in front, won the last race in a slushy romp by a length and a half from Gunwad, who was just clear of Piccolo, about whom "Lakeland" O'Brien registered one of his kicks. He wanted Overton put up in Cass Sloan's place and failed. Then O'Brien kicked about Major Tom's dispatch. The racing summary follows:

Summary of the Races.

First race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances, half a mile—Enthusiast, 110 pounds (Covington), 2 to 1, $800, won; Laura Abrahams, 101 (Kahn), 4 to 1, $500, second; Snarley the Smuggler, 93 (Pink), 5 to 1, $300, third. Time, 51¼. World's Fair, 102 (Noble), 20 to 1; Santiago, 102 (Shealy), 6 to 1; Blizzard, 102 (Surgess), 20 to 1; Antietam, 115 (Monahan), 20 to 1; Alicia Louise, 99 (Bell), 25 to 1; Black Maria, 111 (Sims), 15 to 1; and Melrose, 118 (Steppe), 20 to 1, ran unplaced. Capriola, 103, and Poinsetta, 101, were drawn.

Second race, purse $750, handicap, one mile and one furlong—Dungarven, 100 (Covington), 4 to 1, won; Outcry, 109 (Cottrill), 3 to 1, second; Chimes, 99 (Kuhn), 10 to 1, third. Time, 2:05¾. Falero, 108 (Fink), 8 to 5, and Mary McGowan, 110 (Murphy), 4 to 1, ran unplaced. St. Albans, 107; King Mac, 112; Billy Pinkerton, 107; Ormile, 103, and Beadina, 106, were drawn.

Third race, purse $500, for all ages, weights twenty-five pounds above the scale, allowances five furlongs—Nannie Lord, 106 pounds (Fox), 7 to 5, won; Hercules, 122 (Monahan), 15 to 1, second; Gaylord, 119 (Hennessy), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:05. Drief, 114 (Cottrill), 25 to 1; Bob Rice Jr., 117 (C. Sloan), 6 to 1; Alburos, 117 (Griffin), 15 to 1; and Blue Banner, 113 (Irving), 9 to 5, ran unplaced. Tinnie, 110; Bismarck, 109; St. Croix, 109; and Parthenia, 106, were drawn.

Fourth race, purse $500, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile—McMurtry, 107 pounds (Covington), 7 to 5, $800, won; Johnny Greener, 102 (Cottrill), 10 to 1, $800, second; Gray Goose, 100 (Bunn), 4 to 1, $700, third. Time, 1:21¾. Josie M., 114 (Hennessy), 10 to 1; Ruby Payne, 107 (Regan), 20 to 1; Gilford, 105 (Steppe), 25 to 1; and Little Crete, 115 (C. Sloan), 20 to 1, ran unplaced. Stationary, 106; Brown Idle, 100; and Vaucluse, 100, were drawn.

Fifth race, purse $500, weights ten pounds below scale, seven furlongs—Major Tom, 107 pounds (Murphy), evens, won; Gunwad, 109 (Madison), 4 to 1, second; Piccolo, 115 (C. Sloan), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:35¾. Prince Herod (Covington), 6 to 1; Dixie Dime, 112 (Bell), 30 to 1; Glenoid, 107 (Irving), 12 to 1; and Bimbo, 110 (McCormick), 100 to 1, ran unplaced. Queen Emilia, 99; Bernardo, 110; and Content, 112, were drawn.

Wednesday's Hawthorne Program.

Wednesday's Hawthorne card of six races, with their entries, is as follows:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, selling:

Leocolus	94	Tom Stevens	101
Hercules	117	Lord Tom Hildyar	107
Falerna	94	Abandon	97
Doubtful	96	Rosewater	94
Burt	98		

Second race, one mile, handicap for all ages:

Patrick	115	King Mac	110
Brookwood	104	Falero	110
Louise	101	Sloshaway	117
St. Albans	101		

Third race, seven furlongs, for 2-year-olds:

Cartridge	113	Sir John Astley	113
Silvia R.	110	Bonnie True	109
Gov. Fifer	119		

Fourth race, seven furlongs, selling:

Content	108	Gov. Adams	116
Ormonde	109	Billy Pinkerton	109
St. Albans	109	Profligate	112
Brown Idle	104		

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling:

Regartie	104	Vice Roy	105
Gilford	107	Harry Askew	101
Ruby Payne	107	Parolee	89
One Dime	101	Schwegg	99

Sixth race, one and one-eighth miles, four hurdles:

Little Charlie	133	Annie Race	152
Speculator	137	Winslow	135
Cachara	147	Longwell	138

WITH TOO QUICK AND WHITE NOSE.

Horace Argo and Orrville West Win a Barrel of Money at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Two hot favorites, both belonging to West & Argo, won today. At least the judges so decided, and three other winners were strong second choices. The long shot winner was Strathmaid in the handicap and she made a sort of runaway race of it while the favorite, Senorita, trailed nearly the entire journey. Those on the outside near the wire were positive Secret won the last race by at least a head, but White Nose secured the verdict, Bianche's Last three lengths away. Time, 1:26.

Wednesday's Nashville entries are:

First race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Leta, 100 pounds; Ernest L., 102; Miss Lulu, 103; Which Is, 106; Bob Toombs, 108; Henry Owsley, 106; Rosala, 106; Whittier, 108; Rorke, 119; Servitor, 122.

Second race, selling, seven furlongs—Rimini, 96 pounds; Comedy, 103; Virgil Johnson, 105; Nihil, 96; Julius Saz, 106; Rose Boy, 108; Bob L., 113; Servitor, 116.

Third race, maiden 2-year-olds, four and one-half furlongs—Dot S., 102 pounds; Florist, 102; Dave C., 106; Hinton, 105; Hinman, 105; Quindora King, 110; Granny White, 107; Say On, 110.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs—Bracelet, 104 pounds; Silver Hair, 104; Tea Set, 104; Zampost, 107; Alla Lee, 107; Henry Jenkins, 110; Tasco, 115.

Fifth race, 2-year-olds, selling, five furlongs—Cora Potter, 92 pounds; Miss Mosley, 98; Vida, 98; Queen Emilia, 103; Anna Brandale, 109; The Sculptor, 109; Calla, 112; Too Quick, 115.

BURLINGTON COMES TO LIFE AGAIN.

Elsie Morrison, Marguerite, King Crab, Little Fred, Innovation, and Shenandoah Won.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The third race at Guttenberg today was interesting, the chief feature in it being the reappearance of old Burlington, who has been in retirement two years. He was not quite fit but finished second. Ma Belle was the even money favorite, but the race was won easily by King Crab, against whom the false odds of 8 to 1 were quoted. In the next race Little Fred disabled the favorite, Lord Harry, by kicking him at the post, and then won. The Western horse, Great Hopes, who has evidently changed hands since Morris Park closed, was a hot favorite, but was beaten by Shenandoah. The summary follows:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, for maidens, selling—Elsie Morrison colt, 110 pounds (Stewart), 15 to 1, won; Nettie Hamilton, 101 (E. Jones), 8 to 1, second; Flatlands, 107 (Ballard), 7 to 5, third. Johnnie O'Connor, 107 (Morris), 3 to 1; John R., 104 (W. French), 8 to 1; Adventuress, 101 (T. Flynn), 50 to 1; Montiece, 104 (McLaughlin), 50, to 1; Lasotta, 104 (Shields), 15 to 1; Alice Bruce, 101 (Howe), 100 to 1; and Annie W., 104 (F. Doane), 25 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:17¾.

Second race, selling, for maiden 3-year-olds, five furlongs—Marguerite, 105 pounds (T. Flynn), 1 to 1, won; Rightaway, 105 (Snedeker), 6 to 5, second; Helen, 105 (Morris), 8 to 1, third. Caledonia, 107 (Martin), 4 to 1; Trump, 102 (H. Jones), 9 to 1; Jimmie Lambley, 96 (F. Done), 40 to 1; Seabright, 105 (N. Hill), 12 to 1; Adalgisa filly, 95 (Collier), 100 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:03.

Third race, handicap, one mile—King Crab, 114 pounds (Snedeker), 8 to 1, won; Burlington, 113 (Morris), 2 to 1, second; Ma Belle, 108 (Martin), 1 to 3, third; Sir W. Raleigh, 90 (H. Jones), 19 to 1, third. Logan, 104 (Shields), 7 to 1, and Experience, 108 (Griffin), 8 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:43.

Fourth race, handicap, five furlongs—Little Fred, 119 pounds (Griffin), 5 to 5, won; Panwax, 96 (H. Jones), 30 to 1, second; Sandowne, 100 (N. Hill), 16 to 5, third. Bel Demonio, 100 (Shields), 60 to 1, also ran. Lord Harry, 116 (Martin), withdrawn. Time, 1:02¾.

Fifth race, selling, six furlongs—Innovation, 111 (Flynn), 5 to 2, won; Duke John, 110 (Martin), 4 to 1, second; Brown Charlie, 116 (Marshall), 6 to 1, third; Sweetbread, 104 (McDermott), 6 to 1; Turk II., 99 (W. Penny), 10 to 1; Bolivar, 102 (Morris), 15 to 1; Alma T., 98 (Griffin), 8 to 5; Van Dyke, 104 (W. French), 40 to 1; Sentiment, 110 (W. Williams), 20 to 1; Dewdrop gelding, 96 (F. Doane), 60 to 1, and Little Jake, 104 (Shields), 10 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:14¾.

Sixth race, selling, one mile—Shenandoah, 111 (Martin), 7 to 5, won; Great Hopes, 105 (Griffin), 6 to 5, second; Freeze, 118 (H. Jones), 6 to 1, third; Xenophon, 111 (McDermott), 8 to 1; Ebbs, 111 (Shields), 25 to 1, and Macauley, 111 (Stevenson), 15 to 1, also ran.

Guttenberg entries for Wednesday are:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Knick-Knack, 119 pounds; Lillie K., 119; Nabocelish, 107; Walter Keim, 105; Yanwart, 105; Even Weight, 105; Extra, 104; West Farms, 104; Priscilla, 104.

Second race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Remorse, 105 pounds; Bob Sutherland, 99; Thanks, 99; Mamie B. B., 98; Hazelhurst, 96; Polydora, 96.

Third race, selling, one mile—Headlight, 107 pounds; Baylor, 107; Sull Ross, 107; Brown Charlie, 104; Radiant, 104; Sir Rae, 104; Merry Duke, 101; Mabel R. Pomeroy, 101; Glenlochy, 101.

Fourth race, for all ages, five furlongs—Mackintosh, 103 pounds; Balance, 96; Sandowne, 94; Fidget, 79.

Fifth race, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Vespasian, 118 pounds; Mohammed, 118; Freemason, 108; Merriment, 108; False Ahrens, 108; Eugenia, 105.

Sixth race, selling, five furlongs—Ben Voyage, 111 pounds; May D., 110; Addendum, 108; Signature, 107; Allen, 104; Express, 104; Villa Marie, 101; Gloriana, 101; Ocean Queen (former Sentiment), 99.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Tonight's pooling on Guttenberg was as follows:

First race—Little K., Knick Knack colt, and Nabochish, $2 each; Evenweight and Walter Keim, $10 each; Van Wart, $2; Extra, $10; West Farms, $25; Priscilla, $5.

Second race—Remorse, $10; Bob Sutherland, $12; Thanks and Mamie B. B., $3 each; Hazelhurst, $25; Polydora, $15.

Third race—Headlight, $10; Baylor, $2; Sull Ross, $5; Brown Charlie, $20; Radiant and Sir Rae, $2 each; Merry Duke, $10; Mabel R. Pomeroy, $5; Glenlochy, $2.

Fourth race—Mackintosh, $12; Balance, $25; Sandowne, $15; Fidget, $6.

Fifth race—Vespasian, $10; Mohammed, $6; Freemason, $2; Merriment, $3; False Ahrens, $25; Eugenia, $6.

Sixth race—Ben Voyage, $2; May D., $18; Adventurer, $10; Signature, $2; Allen, $5; Express, and Villa Marie, $3 each; Gloriana, $20; Ocean Queen, filly, $2.

FAVORITES WON AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

Keenanna, Oakview, Virgin, Hy Dy, and Jennie Harding the Winners.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Despite the rainy weather about 2,000 persons were at East St. Louis this afternoon. The track was heavy. Favorites won all the way down the line and the talent was correspondingly happy. Warrantee and Keenanna, first and second choice in the first race, ran head and head almost to the wire, the latter winning by a nose in the most exciting finish of the day. Oakview, the 7 to 5 favorite in the second race, won easily by a length, and Virgin, top choice in the third race, won by two lengths. Hy Dy and Future were equal choice in the event of the day, the handicap, at one and one-quarter miles. In a grappling finish Hy Dy won by a length from Satan. Jennie Harding, a slight favorite over Lucy Howard in the last race, won as she pleased by three lengths. The summary follows:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Keenanna, 111 pounds (Hathaway), 7 to 2, won; Warrantee, 107 (Gorman), 7 to 5, second; Red Banner, 103 (Avery), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:07.

Second race, selling, six furlongs—Oakview, 100 pounds, (McIntyre), 7 to 5, won; Steve Jerome, 100 (Gorman), 6 to 1, second; Mitchell L., 100 (Burns), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:04¾.

Third race, selling, six and one-half furlongs—Virgin, 110 pounds (Gorman), 7 to 5, won; Templemore, 118 (Kingsbury), 2 to 1, second; Mean Enough, 118 (Mooney), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:20¾.

Fourth race, handicap, one and one-quarter miles—Hy Dy, 117 (Mooney), 3 to 1, won; Reputation, 100 (Pierce), 5 to 1, second; Future, 108 (Charnnese), 3 to 1, third. Time, 2:15¾.

Fifth race, owners' handicap, five furlongs—Jennie Harding, 95 (Grace), even, won; Lucy Howard, 95 (Charnness), 6 to 5, second; Little Midget, 95 (Barrett), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:03.

East St. Louis entries for Wednesday are:

First race, four and one-half furlongs—Ethel Fortune, 94 pounds; Black Beauty, 94; Mont Clair, 97; Los Webster, 112; Parson Crook, 107; Lizzie V., 119; Lilly Mack, 94; Silverman, 97; Dr. Murray, 107; Out Right, 103.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Stratagem, 116 pounds; Jack White, 104; McGinty, 101; Little Midget, 98; May Blossom, 98; Pacolon, 107; Lucy Howard, 95; Hunley S., 98; Chestnut Belle, 104; Frank Trimble, 99.

Third race, selling, six furlongs—Midway, 110 pounds; Lysander, 110; Coffee Cake, 110; Spectator, 110; Eddie K., 110; King Faro III., 110; Glen Rush, 110; Westover, 110; Ed—John Mack, 110; Kenyon, 110.

Fourth race, free handicap, six furlongs—Prettiwitt, 100 pounds; Jennie Harding, 112; Jean Lessley, 100; James C., 98; Bob Lytle, 94; Fred Wenona, 102; Adrienne, 104; Cæsar, 100; Fillmore, 102; Walter, 108.

Fifth race, owners' handicap, one mile—Leporine, 90 pounds; Buckhound, 90; Lombard, 90; Hoodlum, 90; Sexton, 90; Joe Woolman, 90; May Cural, 90; Irroy, 90.

FORM LOST IN THE MADISON MUD.

Boodle, Superba, Dave Pulsifer, Wigwam, and Dearest Won Races.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The track at Madison was fetlock deep in mud today and 800 bettors experienced a hard time picking the winners. Dearest at 4 to 5 was the only winning favorite and she won after being given three lengths the best of the start. Coronet, 4 to 5, and Dave Pulsifer, at 8 to 5, were the only ones backed to any extent. In the event of the day, the mile handicap, Dave Pulsifer made all the running and won as he pleased by two lengths from Josie Wells. The summary follows:

First race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Boodle, 105 pounds (Jordan), 3 to 1, won; Encounter, 105 (Morse), 12 to 1, second; Bob Francis, 100 (Davis), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:18½.

Second race, purse for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Superba, 110 pounds (Morse), 2 to 1, won; Jack Lovell, 118 (C. Cook), 3 to 5, second; Willie G., 103 (Sutton), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:11¾.

Third race, handicap, one mile—Dave Pulsifer, 93 pounds (W. Mooney), 8 to 5, won; Josie Wells, 84 (F. Williams), 8 to 1, second; Coronet, 100 (Gordon), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:55.

Fourth race, selling, six furlongs—Wigwam, 99 (Jordan), 2 to 1, won; May Bell, 93 (W. Cook), 12 to 1, second; Merge, 73 (Garner), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:21.

Fifth race, owners' handicap, five furlongs—Dearest, 90 (W. Mooney), 4 to 5, won; Looking Backward, 100 (McFadden), 15 to 1, second; Senator Morrill, 95 (Van Camp), 8 to 2, third. Time, 1:06.

Madison entries for Wednesday are:

First race, six furlongs—Haymarket, 112 pounds; Ansel Jr., 112; Phelan Dorlin, 112; Kentucky Maid, 104; Ossa, 112; Ivanhoe II., 107; Voici, 112.

Second race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Jack Lovell, 107 pounds; Fancy, 104; Boodle, 127; Glessner, 127; Iowa Boy, 127; Roy Lochiel, 123.

Third race, handicap, six and one-half furlongs—Looking Backward, 85 pounds; Missal, 101; Maggie Beck, 100; Warren Leland, 110; Haymaker, 95.

Fourth race, purse, six furlongs—Bob Francis, 107 pounds; Arment, 107; Silver Dollar, 112; G. B. Willingham, 107; Thorns, 109; Midway, 107; Wigwam, 107.

Fifth race, purse, one and one-eighth miles—Glessner, 118 pounds; Billy Coleman, 115; Voeti, 115; Argenta, 145; Varican, 115; Brown Button, 122.

San Francisco Race Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 1.—The track was slow today, and the race results are as follows:

First race, six and a half furlongs—Misty Morn, 8 to 5, won; Hedge Rose, second; Melanita, third. Time, 1:24.

Second race, one mile—Wildwood, 4 to 5, won; Tyrona, second; Almont, third. Time, 1:52.

Third race, five furlongs—Grandee, 3 to 1, won; Princess Lorraine, second; Sir Reel, third. Time, 1:05¾.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Captain Al, 3 to 5, won; Motto, second; Claymore, third. Time, 1:34½.

Fifth race, one mile and seventy yards—Orsino, 15 to 1, won, Applause second; Red Prince, third. Time, 1:56.

There are no races tomorrow.

Turf Notes.

Has or has not Cass Sloan been reinstated by Col. Lewis M. Clark for pulling Bankrupt at Garfield Park last fall?

Tom Ryan, with Rival and the other Whitten horses, is at Hawthorne, and Tom O'Hara, with Michael, Lake View, Carisbad, etc., is at Garfield.

Pierre Lorillard is accused of playing a foxy game with Locohatchee with an eye on the early handicaps of 1893. The colt's quarter crack is said to be a myth.

It turns out that Ruddy Brothers paid $7,000 for Nannie Lord and two other youngsters, one of which is a full sister to Nannie. She was worth the figure herself.

Abe Levy has had but few bad days this season. He must be $30,000 or $35,000 ahead of the Hawthorne game and is betting heavily on the Republican side of politics.

English turfmen are excited over the prospects of a match between the Duke of Westminster's colt Orme and Baron Hirsch's filly La Fleche. If made, the match will be for $50,000 a side.

The ex-Ehret trainer has received a very flattering offer to take charge of the horses Col. North proposes to send to this country to race at Washington Park, Chicago, and elsewhere next year.

A Southern plunger, who has won a lot of money this season, has offered Capt. Malone a fancy price for Reading. She is not for sale. The plunger also wanted to pay for the filly's racing qualities, and give up all the purses beside.

It is said that the $30,000 G. W. Johnson has been fired. Dr. Knapp, however, had Dr. Sheppard examine the leg before the groom sale and his opinion was that if fired it would stand training. So the doctor bought with his eyes open.

Marcus Daly will surely race his selects at Washington Park next summer. The calling of his stable to winter in Montana furnishes a line on his 1893 plans. Matt Byrnes will stay with him and is trying to sell his New Jersey farm.

Jimmy McLaughlin's trio, Walcott, Key West, and Can Can, a high class jumper, will be here today. Sam Doggett came to Chicago to ride them, arriving yesterday. Bill Daly's stable of eight, including Lizzie Fidelio, and Prince George, will be here in a day or two. W. B. Jennings is not coming.

BEAT HANKINS & CO.

GARFIELD PARK CLUB INJUNCTION PLEA IS DENIED.

Judge Collins' Decision a Broad and Sweeping One—Betting on Horse Racing Is Gambling Under Illinois and Common Law, and the Race Track a Thing Not to Be Protected—Bicycle Politics and the Slate That Has Been Made—Welch's Long Tramp.

According to a sweeping decision rendered by Judge Collins yesterday the Garfield Park club has no chance for existence. The opinion was given in the bill brought by the Garfield Park club to restrain the Mayor and Chief of Police from in any manner interfering with its racing. It was contended that the club was legally organized to conduct racing and therefore had the right to book-making and pool-selling, without which it could not succeed in business. Charges were made that the Mayor and Chief of Police had conspired to destroy the Garfield Park club and thus advance the interests of the Hawthorne race-track.

In substance the court held that betting on a horse race was gambling; that pool-selling in an inclosure was punishable under Sec. 127 of the Criminal Code on gaming; that complainant had no redress in a court of equity because the law had no scourge; that an enterprise such as that involved in this case was against all the decisions of our courts and the settled policy of all civilized nations; and that if the law of 1887 permits pool-selling and bookmaking to the complainant it regulates the same and is unconstitutional, being in violation of three sections of the Constitution.

Judge Collins declared in a long and exhaustive decision that betting on horse racing was gaming under the Illinois and common law. The State law under which the club claimed its right to operate was treated by the court in this way:

Origin of Illinois Racing Law.

The statute in question was taken substantially from New York, and the Supreme Court of that State has held in Breman vs. Brighton, 56 Hun, 190, that while this latter part of the section does not expressly declare that pool-selling shall at all times and places mentioned become legal it inferentially discloses the intention of the Legislature to have been to legalize such sales.

They are neither condemned nor forbidden, but they are regulated, and unless the Legislature intended to legalize those sales there would be no reason nor sense in declaring that pool-selling should be confined within the period and place mentioned.

This court esteems highly the decision of the Supreme Court of New York, but would regard a decision from the Court of Appeal on the constitution of a statute as more authoritative.

This decision was rendered, however, in 1890, after the passage of the act and was not therefore adopted or considered by our Legislature when it passed the law.

In conclusion Judge Collins said:

Shall then a court of equity extend its sovereign hand to aid and assist an enterprise against which all the decisions of our courts are arrayed and which is against the settled policy of all civilized nations?

We then have this situation of affairs: If the law of 1887 permits pool-selling and book-making to this complainant it regulates the same and is unconstitutional, being in violation of two, if not three, sections of our Constitution, to wit:

Sec. 13, Sec. 22, and Sec. 1 of Art. 4. No relief can be given under an unconstitutional law.

If it does not permit pool selling by associations in these inclosures, but merely exempts them from the punishment fixed in the act, putting their offense in another class to be punished under Sec. 127 of the criminal code the complainant is not entitled to relief.

If the law of 1887 repeals all prior criminal statutes punishing offenses of the character the complainant is guilty of in this instance is still a violation of the public policy of this State and against good morals, for which offense the Legislature has for some reason fixed no punishment but which it has never sanctioned nor legalized. Lastly, how can it claim any right, license, or privilege under an act which the Legislature has most solemnly said shall not apply to it?

The proviso says that the provisions of the act, not some of them, but only the provisions of the act, shall not apply to the business carried on by the complainant. And from these words of negation and exclusion, it fatuously tries to construct a charter right to construct a grant of power is lease to itself a sanction and a license to carry on a business against public policy and good morals. The Legislature has declared that the provisions of the act do not apply to the complainant.

Having taken this view of the case, it is rendered unnecessary to pass upon many other points raised.

Let the motion for injunction be denied and the bill dismissed for want of equity.

Application to the Appellate Court for an injunction pending the appeal was denied from Garfield Park club by the City Law Department. An appeal was taken yesterday, but in the usual course of events the city would be left undisturbed in its victory until the higher court expressed an opinion on the merits of the suit some months hence. An injunction may be asked to protect the club pending a decision by the court. The Garfield Park litigation will then for the first time appear before the Appellate Judges.

THE I. A. W. SLATE ANNOUNCED.

Cycling Politics Grows Warm and the West Is Being Cajoled Again.

This is the season when the wheelmen, given leisure from tracing the deeds of the racing fraternity, slyly turn to politics and embroil themselves in its difficulties. And they need be nimble-witted who gain a clear insight into the chief distraction of the winter months, for this self-same puzzle of politics is as perplexing of solution to a novice as the riddles of the sphinx before the days of Œdipus. Of course the office of the President of the L. A. W. is the one for which there is the sharpest contention, over which there is the wickedest plottings, and concerning the occupation of which there are the most divergent views at large. The Empire State and some of the neighboring literal strongholds of the league customarily unite together for a leader, whimper to the New England subjects of the dire necessity they affect to say exists for raising the siege against the West, and by cajolery, threats, and promise of patronage in the division of the other offices effect a union which successfully defies all scattering strength.

And so it has never happened that the vast territory west of Illinois has been able to obtain the principal place for one of its notables, though the cunning of the Easterners did not blind them to the folly of utterly ignoring a field so rich for missionary work. In the person of Mr. W. M. Brewster, who is a resident of Quincy, in this State, is at present vested the functions of league treasurer. It was a crumb for a multitude to feed upon, a sop thrown to Cerberus to keep him munching while the rascals in the East filched and bolted off with the richest fruit. Such a deed cannot be practiced this time, though the conspirators are already at work to repeat it with a little less assurance of success, to be sure, but still high in the hope that the bait will be swallowed. This time they have dangled the West with the savory meat which lies in the First Vice-Presidency, and may fling the morsel to a Chicago man, Light Thomas Sheridan. The published "slate" is as follows:

For President—Col. Charles L. Burdett of Hartford, Conn.

First Vice-President—Thomas F. Sheridan (probably) of Chicago, Ill.

Second Vice-President—Dr. G. Carleton Brown of Elizabeth, N. J.

Treasurer—W. M. Brewster of St. Joseph, Mo.

Will Enter the Western Circuit.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The Rockford Cycling club has decided to enter the Western circuit. An effort will be made to arrange a big meet here next summer.

FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO.

C. W. Welch Walked It in Eighteen and One-third Days.

C. W. Welch, who left New York Oct. 13 to walk to Chicago, arrived here at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He says that with the exception of a few stretches on the turnpikes he walked the whole distance on the tiles of the New York Central and the Lake Shore railroads. The actual time consumed in the walk was eighteen days and eight hours, and this is one day and six hours better than his schedule time.

"I covered an average of fifty miles a day," said he, "and met with no mishaps until I reached Elkhart, Ind. There I was assaulted by a tramp and lost a few little articles in the scuffle. I encountered all kinds of weather, hot and cold, rainy and dry."

Welch is a native of New York City and has distinguished himself as a pedestrain and runner.

COUNTRYS DEFEAT KENWOODS.

The Third Championship Indoor Ball Game Played at Kenwood Last Night.

The Country club of Evanston beat the Kenwoods last night at the latter's club-house, though it was not till the ninth inning that they made their spurt and brought in five runs which settled the game, 6 to 2. There were some wonderful catches made on both sides, Irvin McDowell and Balding executing difficult plays, and Hibbard grabbing a fly from the ceiling. The Kenwoods were short several good players, including Cook, their pitcher. Fasher went into the box, and, considering it was his first experience at twirling, he did remarkably well. The score:

Kenwoods.	R	O	T	*Countrys.*	R	O	T
Lumsden, 3 b	0	3	3	Balding, 3 b	1	4	4
Hibbard, c. b	0	1	1	Colpin, l. f	1	3	3
Tobey, r. s	1	2	8	I. McDowell, s. s	1	3	6
Trasher, p	1	4	4	Poole, c	1

WHO HIRES JANITORS?

WORLD'S FAIR AUTHORITIES DIFFER ON THIS POINT.

Question Involving the Rights of the National Commissioners and the Local Directory—A Small Army Will Be Needed to Care for the Buildings—Restaurants on the Grounds to Be Able to Accommodate 25,000 Persons at Once—To Have but One Kitchen.

Janitor service at the World's Fair promises to raise an interesting question involving the rights of the National Commission and those of the local directory. According to the compact entered into between the directory and the commission for the government of the Fair it was provided that the present Council of Administration of four members should be supreme. At the same time a clause was included to the effect that the Director of Works, Mr. Burnham, should name all the appointees of the physical forces employed at Jackson Park.

When the National Commission met last week it modified the rules of the directory to the extent of providing that the Director-General should appoint all the necessary janitors for the different exhibit buildings and fix their salaries, subject to approval of the Council of Administration. This janitor force will be a large one. In the Manufactures Building alone there are to be swept daily forty acres of flooring. The other buildings to the number of a dozen will average six acres each, so that it is figured that at least 1,000 janitors will be necessary.

Mr. Burnham thinks he should appoint this force and has instructed Col. Edmund Rice, Commandant of the Columbian Guards at Jackson Park, to make out a list. Mr. Burnham is away, but has left a letter of instructions to Col. Rice. The Colonel has prepared a suitable list, and today the question will come up before the Council as to whether Mr. Burnham should appoint the janitors in the various buildings or whether they should be named by Col. Davis, and be under authority of the different chiefs in charge of the buildings.

HOW THE MULTITUDE WILL BE FED.

Restaurants on the Grounds to Be Able to Accommodate 25,000 at Once.

More than 25,000 persons are to be provided with the privilege of eating simultaneously at Jackson Park at the time of the World's Fair. The Committee on Ways and Means yesterday decided that this number of people should be cared for at the same time, and it has the right to dictate in such matters. An innovation in the restaurant business is to be introduced when this important concession is granted. It is proposed that a big kitchen, 200x400 feet, shall be located in one part of the grounds, and from it shall be supplied the food for the various eating-houses. This arrangement is intended to avoid odors from the kitchen and its refuse in different parts of the grounds. Twenty-five restaurants are to be installed. They will be of three grades. The first class is to be of a high order, wherein the eater may indulge in a $3 steak, with the usual accessories. The second class will include a service with popular prices, including all kinds of meats and vegetables. The third-class restaurants are to be lunch counters, with coffee, tea, rolls, sandwiches, etc. A. S. Gage of the Wellington and T. W. Harvey of the Santa Fé railroad, it is understood, have combined their bids for the entire service. They stood a fair chance of securing the exclusive privilege until yesterday, when J. J. McGrath of New York appeared before the Ways and Means committee and submitted his claims for making a bid for the entire concession. The matter will be further discussed at the next meeting of the Ways and Means committee.

HANDLING THE WORLD'S FAIR MAIL.

Proposition to Carry It by a System of Elevated Cables.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—In anticipation of a large volume of mail and the value of quick transmission during the World's Exposition at Chicago in 1893 the details of an elevated road were today submitted to the Postoffice Department by the United States Rapid Transit company of Chicago. The plan is to erect this system between the Exposition grounds and the Chicago Postoffice and by means of an electric cable, situated high enough to clear all buildings along the route, attain a speed of 200 miles if necessary. The system consists of elevated cables with a number of cars that will make five or ten minute trips when necessary. Mail-bags are sent up on an elevator which is placed in each depot, and the bags are deposited on the reception floor, which is above the car. When the car arrives and is stopped in position underneath the depositing floor the slide door is pulled from underneath the bags, which permits them to drop into the car. The car then proceeds on its return trip to the central postoffice. On arrival at its destination and position the operator pulls the lever and the sliding door is opened at the bottom of the car, which allows the mail bags to drop from the cars into the sorting rooms of the postoffice, and the mailbags that have been sent up from the elevator in the central postoffice are dropped in the car in the same manner. The car proceeds to deliver such sorted mailbags at the next depot, substation, office building, or hotel, where it deposits and receives the bags carried to and from the depots and substations. Lines starting from the central postoffice can be run direct in a straight line to the Illinois Central Depot, the Northwestern Depot, the Union Depot, the Rock Island and Wisconsin Central Depot in one line, Polk Street Depot in one line, and also to and from the World's Fair ground in one line.

Fine Bands from Germany.

Emperor William of Germany will send to the Exposition two crack military bands. Since its inception the Kaiser has been an enthusiastic friend of the Exposition. He has encouraged German exhibiters to participate, and personally requested the great Krupp Gun Manufacturing company to make a display. This Mr. Krupp decided to do, and will expend something over $1,000,000 in an exhibit. One of the Emperor's bands, to be selected from the infantry regiments, will consist of forty-eight men. Their leader will be Royal Military Musical Director Ruscheweyh. The cavalry band of twenty-six pieces will be directed by Herr Herold. The members will wear the uniform of the Garde du Corps. It consists of white with a silver breast plate and a gold eagle surmounting the helmet. It is the most beautiful uniform in the German army.

To Give St. Gaudens More Time.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—At the earnest solicitation of J. Boyd Thacher of Albany, N. Y., Chairman of the Committee of Awards at the Columbian Exposition, Secretary Charles Foster of the Treasury Department today addressed a communication to the promoters of the Shaw monument at Boston, Mass., asking that further time be granted Sculptor St. Gaudens for making designs for that work. This request was made with a view to giving St. Gaudens an opportunity to prepare designs for the bronze medals to be awarded at the World's Fair.

For a Woman's Library.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The woman managers of the New York Board of World's Fair Managers have appealed to all publishers for assistance in securing an exhibit of books written by women now alive or residents of the State. The managers say that they have a fine room in the Woman's Building at Chicago which they propose to equip as a woman's library. The Wednesday Afternoon club of New York is to take charge of the collection of the books.

Souvenir Half-Dollars to Be Ready Soon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—It is the expectation of the mint officials that by the middle of this month they will be prepared to strike the souvenir silver half-dollars and they will be ready for distribution about Thanksgiving day.

World's Fair Notes.

The statue of Columbus, which arrived recently from Havana, will be sent at once to Chicago.

The rain of the last two days caused a cessation of work on the Utah, Missouri, New Jersey, and Vermont State Buildings.

The President of Colombia has accepted the invitation of Director-General Davis, extended to the cadets of the Colombia Military School to visit the Exposition next year.

Director-General Davis yesterday received a note from Cardinal Gibbons thanking him for the courtesies extended to himself, Archbishop Satolli, and Mgr. O'Connel during dedication week.

Alterations are going on in the Construction Department offices in the Service Building. The temporary postoffice and the Western Union office are to be located between Mr. Graham's office and the hall. The large room occupied by Mr. Graham's stenographers and clerks is divided into three compartments, one of which will be the office of Mr. Shankland, construction engineer.

Arthur Leffler has been appointed by the King of Sweden as Royal World's Fair Commissioner to the Exposition. Mr. Leffler will assume the duties hitherto discharged by Robert Lindblom of Chicago.

The viaduct which was built over the Illinois Central tracks for the dedication ceremonies and the one over the driveway into the wooded island at the south end of the Horticultural Building have been removed.

Workmen are laying the fine sidewalk that is to bound the World's Fair grounds on the west side of Stony Island avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-seventh street. It is to be of concrete and will have a clear width of twenty-five feet.

The Esquimaux colony continues to be one of the chief attractions on the grounds. Every one who visited the place during the dry hours of yesterday was given a glimpse of the fat little baby which was born in the village Monday morning.

Clinton Collier, superintendent of the special building to be erected by the shoe and leather interests of the country, paid over to Treasurer Seeberger yesterday $20,000, the last installment of the $60,000 already subscribed by the shoe and leather men for the construction of their building.

Chief Fearn of the Department of Foreign Affairs has received reports from Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Mosquito Nation, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Santa Domingo, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia showing that interesting and in some instances flattering exhibits will be made. The work of arousing these countries has been under the direction of W. E. Curtis, Chief of the Latin-American Bureau.

WHO PAYS THE DUTY?

Canadian Farmers Know the Answer to This Question—All the Border American Farmers Have Found Out that Canadians Pay It.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 31.—It is pleasant to drive through this northern end of the State just now. The country roads are good, the air is bracing, and the maples and beeches are arrayed in garish autumn colors. The farmers have shaken off the apathy about which so much has been said and are campaigning with their old-time vim. The agricultural schedule of the McKinley act is a leading issue hereabouts. The Democratic speakers sent from New York City and other distant points maintain that the schedule has in no way benefited the farmers, that prices are no better than they would be if the tariff wall against Canada were removed. In order to test the matter I crossed into Canada the other day and obtained Toronto prices. Toronto is the principal market for the farmers of the Province of Ontario, and the prices ruling there are higher by a good deal than the average throughout Canada. By comparing Toronto prices with those of Buffalo one arrives in a rough way at the value of the agricultural schedule to the farmer of Northern New York. The Toronto prices quoted in the following table are those of Friday last, and are taken principally from the market reports of the Toronto *Empire*, the chief mouthpiece of Canadian Toryism, in its issue of Saturday morning. The Buffalo prices are those of Friday:

	Price at Buffalo.
State barley, No. 1, per bu	.75
Western barley, No. 2, per bu	.71
Western barley, No. 3, extra, per bu	.66
	Price at Toronto.
Canada barley, No. 1, per bu	.50
Canada barley, No. 2, per bu	.44
Canada barley, No. 3, extra, per bu	.39
	Price at Buffalo. / Price at Toronto.
Hay, No. 1, baled, per ton	$14.50 / $9.00
Potatoes, per bu	65 / 45
Fresh eggs, per doz	22½ / 16½
Beans, per bu	1.75 / 1.30
Turkeys, per lb	14½ / 11½
Chickens, per lb	12½ / 8
Hops, crop of 1892	20 / 17
Apples, com., per bbl	1.75 to 2.75 / 1.25 to 1.75
Sheep	4.75 / 3.50
Lambs	5.00 / 3.50
Cattle, choice fat, lb	3½ to 4¼ / 2¾ to 3¾

In Toronto ordinary horses are almost unsalable, owing, in part, to the introduction of electricity in the street-car lines, but chiefly because the McKinley act shuts the Canadian farmer out of the United States market. For combing wool the Ontario farmer gets 16 cents per pound. In northern New York the price is 30 cents and over. As soon as the McKinley act took effect, the Canadian dealers issued a circular to their agents notifying them that as the United States duty had been increased, the price paid to the Canadian farmers would have to be reduced correspondingly. For his garden truck the farmer on this side of the line gets a much better price than the Canadian farmer.

The Canadians ought to know who pays the duty. The Republican speakers are making good use of an extract from a speech by the late Sir John Macdonald, in which he took the case of a farmer who had 100 acres on each side of the boundary, and who on marketing the barley grown on the American side got the American price, whereas when he carried the barley raised on the Canadian side to market he had to pay the United States duty, which was deducted from the price. Here is an interesting passage from Sir John's speech in the Canadian Parliament in support of the Washington treaty of 1871, the fishery clauses of which admitted Canadian fish free into the United States until their expiry in 1885:

"The only market in the world for Canadian No. 1 mackerel is the United States. That is their only market, and they are practically excluded from it by the present duty. The consequence of that duty is that Canadian fishermen are at the mercy of the Americans; they are made hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Americans. They are obliged to sell their fish at the Americans' own price. The American fish buyers purchase their fish at a nominal price and control the American market. Let any one go down the St. Lawrence on a summer trip, as many of us do, and call from the deck of a steamer to a fisherman in his boat and see for what a nominal price you can secure the whole of his catch. That arises from the fact of the Canadian fisherman being completely under the control of the foreigner, the American."

What is true of Canadian fish is also true of all those Canadian farm products whose only available market is in the United States. In every case the Canadian farmer pays the United States duty at the boundary line. Mr. Farrow, a Tory member of the Dominion Parliament, and a farmer himself, said in one of the tariff debates:

"When we send our stuff across the line we have, first of all, to pay the toll exacted by Congress, and our good money goes chinking into Uncle Sam's pocket, and his people have just so much less to pay in taxation."

The Canadian Liberals say the same thing. They are advocating unrestricted reciprocity or free trade with the United States, and their point is that the removal of the custom houses along the international boundary would augment the price of everything the Canadian farmer, fisherman, lumberman, and miner have to sell by relieving them of the McKinley tax.

Manufactured Output.

In 1840 the per capita product of manufacturing operatives was $26, in 1860 it was $44, in 1870 it was $80, in 1890 it was $140 per head in the United States.

Women Must Sleep.

If they only *could* sleep eight hours every night and one hour every day years would be added to their lives, and:—

Their freshness and beauty would continue to the end.

All derangement of the *Uterus or Womb*, Ovarian or Kidney troubles, uterus tumors, irregularity, indigestion, exhaustion, or "displacement" drives the nerves wild with excitement.

Sleep is impossible.

Lydia E. Pinkham's "*Vegetable Compound*" is the one sure remedy. It has saved thousands, and will save you. It strengthens the womb, removes all pain, and *you sleep like a child* to awake with the brightness of youth. Try it.

All druggists sell it, or sent by mail in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence Lydia E. Pinkham Medical Co., Lynn, Mass. Liver Pills, 25c.

DERNBURG, GLICK & HORNER.

THE LEADER

STATE AND ADAMS STREETS.

SALE IN FINE FURS.

$100.00 are not going begging.—
When you can buy a $250.00
Genuine Alaska Seal Sacque at $150.00
you *find* $100.00.

But—They go quickly—and we have only 15 of the 50 left.

WHILE YOU WAIT TO CONSIDER —OTHERS REAP THE BENEFIT.

CANADA SEAL JACKETS,

Short and Military Capes,

LESS THAN ANYWHERE.

—We introduced this popular fur last year.
—We predicted its success.
—We maintain the inside track on them.

SPECIAL FOR TODAY.

Finest Canada Seal Mantles,

AS PER CUT,

A most beautiful garment, almost as nice as a genuine Alaska Seal,

Price for this sale, $22.50

DERNBURG, GLICK & HORNER.

UNDERWEAR,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

FOR MEN

LARGEST STOCKS.
RELIABLE GOODS.
LOWEST PRICES.

WILSON BROS.

113 and 115 State-st.

SHIRTS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Remnants of Linen.

—Basement Salesroom.

This Department places on special sale, commencing today, a two-months' accumulation of remnants.

Table Linens. Linen Sheetings. Linen Pillow Casings.
Huck Toweling. Odd Towels—one hundred packages.
Lunch Sets—a few odd and slightly mussed sets

At a Great Reduction from Usual Prices.

E. H. FOREMAN & BROS

(Formerly Bullock Bros.)

149 to 153 State-st.

"Cork Sole Shoes."

Men's French Calf Hand Welt Cork Sole Shoes at

$5.00.

All Styles of Toes. Absolutely Damp-Proof.
Our CALF AND CORK SOLE SHOES FOR LADIES the acme of perfection in Shoe-making.
Mail Orders promptly filled.

E. H. FOREMAN & BROS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

THE Dress Goods FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER.

Crepons, All-wool, double width, and worth $1.00	50c
Storm Serges, All wool, 46-inches wide, and worth double	50c
Ottoman Plaids, 50 pieces of these silk and wool beauties to choose from, worth $2.25	$1.50
Epinglines, All the new shaded effects, worth $1.50	$1.00
Velours, Not a worthy pattern missing, and the price low	$1.50
Scotch Homespuns, Full 52 inches wide, diagonals and mixtures, worth $1.00	65c
Crystalines, Our styles exclusively—these worth $2.00	$1.25
French Printed Cashmeres, No previous season ever knew as pretty, worth $1.50	$1.00

We make these prices for the rest of this week—if they last so long.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, Manager

TODAY AT 10 A. M.,
At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago.
By order of Fire Underwriters,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
The entire salvage of the
A. F. SHAPLEIGH HARDWARE CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
INVENTORIED VALUE, $100,000.
Consisting chiefly of
800 cases Loaded Shells,
3,000 doz. Garden, Planters, and Cotton Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Rakes, and Shovels.
400 doz. Crosscut Saws, in Disston's, Atkinson's, Boynton's, and other brands.
$20,000 worth of Builders' and Machinists' Tools.
$20,000 worth of General Hardware,
and large lines of
Sporting Goods, Cutlery, etc.
This stock is the finest of its kind ever sold at Public Auction, and its condition is such as to warrant the attention of buyers for the finest trade, over 95 per cent being in original packages.
Goods arranged for sale by
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

This Thursday, Nov. 3,
At the Elegant Residence, 2975 Michigan-av.,
The entire contents to be sold at auction without reserve.
SALE BEGINS at 10:30 SHARP, RAIN OR SHINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE—All the Furniture in this house is first-class and nearly new, having been purchased within the last few months, consisting of rich, substantial, and fine Household Furniture and appointments—to-wit:

Magnificent Upright Piano

And Costly Bric-a-Brac, one Handsome Parlor Suit, covered in silk tapestry; one Superb Parlor Suit, covered in Turkish Rugs; one Artistic Parlor Suit, covered in brocade; also several others in different styles; rare collection of Oil-Paintings and Etchings, Marble Mantel Clocks, Bronzes, Statuary, Carved Cabinet Tables, Pedestals of artistic design, Pier Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Lounges, Fancy Rockers, four Chamber Sets in all styles and wood, ornamented and mirrored fronts; Moquette, Velvet, and Brussels Carpets; Extension Table, Sideboard, Dining Set in leather, Silverware, Cutlery, Brussels Carpet, Engravings, Bedsteads, Chiffoniers, Spring Hair Mattresses—the whole combining one of the best and largest peremptory sales of the year. Goods packed and shipped.
Over 400 lots. Do not fail to attend this sale. Everything must go; no reserve. Terms cash. Deposit required. Goods can be packed and shipped. House open at 9 o'clock morning of sale for inspection.
A. P. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 & 86 Randolph-st.

10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING,
REGULAR SALE
FURNITURE, FOLDING-BEDS,
And General Household Goods.
100 New and Used Carpets,
100 Boxes Cheese,
Wall-Paper, Bedding, Cigars, Pictures, and General Merchandise.

SAVE MONEY

$ 55 Road Wagon (like cut)	$34.50
$ 75 Combination Spring Wagon	$47.50
$ 85 Top Buggy	$42.50
$175 " "	$95.00
$125 " Phaeton	$75.00
$ 15 Road Cart	$ 9.95
$7.50 Single Harness	$ 4.25
$ 25 Double "	$14.50

ALL GOODS FULLY WARRANTED and sold to any one at WHOLESALE PRICES.
We carry a full line of Surries, Phaetons, Buggies, Carts, Harness, Saddles, etc. We are Headquarters and will save you money.

CASH BUYERS' UNION,
Office and Salesroom 158 to 164 W. Van Buren-st.

FURNITURE

Largest and best assorted stock of honest made Furniture in the city. Brass Bedsteads, Iron Bedsteads, Luxurious Upholstered Furniture, best quality Curled Hair Mattresses, &c., &c. Get prices everywhere, then come to us and be convinced that our prices are lowest on FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

Wirts & Scholle.

222 WABASH-AV., near Jackson.

N.B.!! We now furnish medium and low priced OFFICE DESKS, the CHEAPEST made and Best for the Money.
A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 215 Wabash-av., CHICAGO.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

COMMENCING TODAY,

And until sold, we will offer in our fourth floor Carpet Department . . .

300 Rolls of Best Quality

Moquette Carpets $1.00 Per Yd.

With borders to match, at

There is a sufficient quantity of each pattern to carpet the largest sized rooms.

—*ALL NEW, FRESH GOODS.*
—*IN HANDSOME COLORS AND DESIGNS.*

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

ALL THIS WEEK

A Sale of Great Interest to Housekeepers

WILL BE IN PROGRESS.

LACE CURTAIN DEPT. (4th Floor.)

1,000 Sample Ends of Brussels, Casabane, Irish Point, Swiss Tambour and Muslin Curtains, averaging 1½ yards long, at

25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 EACH.

Representing Curtains worth from $5 to $75 per pair.

A fortunate purchase enables us to offer a lot of

Fine Brussels Curtains at 60c on the Dollar,

viz: 50 pair 60 inches wide by 4 yards long, at $30.00 per pair.
75 pair 60 inches wide by 4 yards long, at $25.00 per pair.
50 pair 52 inches wide by 4 yards long, at $20.00 per pair.
40 pair 52 inches wide by 4 yards long, at $15.00 per pair.

See Samples in our State Street Window.

ON FANCY GILT CHAIRS YOU CAN SAVE ONE-THIRD

If you buy quickly and choose from these lots—
100 at $3.90. 100 at $4.75. 50 at $8.00.

LINEN DEPT. MAIN FLOOR.

Important Reductions —HAVE —BEEN MADE —HERE.

100 doz. HEAVY HUCK TOWELS, 22x44 in., reduced from $3.00 a dozen to 20c each.
50 pcs. HEAVY IRISH CREAM DAMASK, 72 in. wide at 70c per yd.
100 doz. BLEACHED DAMASK NAPKINS, ⅝ size, at $1.50 a doz.

—*SOILED TABLECLOTHS AND REMNANTS OF DAMASK at reduced prices to close them out immediately.*

ONE OF OUR SPECIALTIES

INTERIOR DECORATING.

Sketches and estimates for decorating and furnishing private homes, special rooms, theaters, public buildings, etc., cheerfully submitted on application.

CHANCELLOR
The Leading 10c Cigar.
A. SHIRK, Wholesale Agent, 192 Madison-st.

Candy Send $1, $2, $5, $10 or $20 for a superb box of Candy by express, prepaid east of Denver or west of Boston. Suitable for Presents. Sample orders solicited. Address C. F. GUNTHER, CONFECTIONER, 213 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1892—TWELVE PAGES.

ALL FOR GOOD ROADS.

LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES PLACE THEIR VIEWS ON RECORD.

Answers to a Letter of the Illinois Highway Improvement Association—Republicans, Democrats, and Prohibitionists Express Themselves—Nearly All Heard from Favor Using Convicts to Better Roads—As All Benefit from Them All Should Bear a Portion of the Cost.

DWIGHT, Ill., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—The following circular has been addressed by the Secretary of the Executive committee of the Illinois Highway Improvement Association to candidates for the Illinois Legislature, and a large number have replied:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, DWIGHT, Ill., Oct. 20, 1892—Dear Sir: You are a candidate for member of the coming Legislature. The Illinois Highway Improvement Association would esteem it a favor if you would kindly answer the following questions and would make any suggestions which might be pertinent and useful in the prosecution of the work which would help bring it more prominently before the people. The road question is above any politics, but we would like to know who are the men we can depend upon in the next Legislature to help us in the direction indicated.

QUESTIONS.

1. Are you in favor of convict labor to be used either in preparing material or for actual labor on our highways?

2. Are you in favor of or opposed to State aid for road improvement?

3. Would you favor a modification of our present road laws that would enable townships and counties to raise money for road improvements by the issue of bonds?

4. Give us your general ideas on the road question. Very truly yours,

S. THORNTON K. PRIME,
Secretary Executive Committee Illinois Highway Improvement Association.

Below will be found the responses. They are from Republican, Democratic, and Prohibition party candidates.

Favor Employing Convicts.

William Stuart (Dem.), Dakota—Am in favor of using convict labor upon our public roads and in a general way in favor of any just law that will lead to a better improvement of our public highways.

A. G. McQueen (Peoples'), Flora—Present system of roadmaking is disgrace to the intelligence of the age. Am in favor of employing convicts in any way that will not further degrade that unfortunate class of our fellow beings. In favor of State aid for road improvement, provided stringent safeguards were provided for the faithful expenditure of the funds. And removing those in charge above political chicanery.

P. Paddock (Pro.), Raymond—Am in favor of convict labor to be used either in preparing material or for actual labor on our highways. In favor of State aid for road improvements. The improvement of roads is a much more important question to farmers than tariff.

E. T. Potter (Dem.), Wilson—Am in favor of using convict labor for preparing material and where they can be used to advantage on the highways also. Think State aid for roads would be of more benefit to the people than many institutions that receive it now. In favor of giving counties privilege of voting to bond themselves for road purposes.

D. S. Berry (Pro.), Savanna—I consider the present road system a failure. Am in favor of a change in our laws that will bring us good roads instead of poor ones. Am in favor of such revision of our laws as will enable us to improve our own.

William H. Olsen (Rep.), Chicago—Am in favor of convict labor to be used in preparing material or actual labor on our highways. Just as important for the public as building roads or any other great improvements. Am in favor of a road law to enable townships and counties to raise money for road improvements by issuing bonds.

Albert Campbell (Rep.), Effingham—Am in favor of employing convict labor both in the preparation of material and in actual labor on the roads of the State. This will give employment to the large number of convicts without bringing their labor in direct competition with non-criminal labor. Also in favor of State aid for road improvement where necessary. No objection to empowering counties or townships to issue bonds to raise money to improve their roads.

E. L. Henning (Dem.), Plano—Count on my help in the matter. The improvement of the highway is one of the subjects nearest to my heart.

W. L. Guffin (Rep.), Paw Paw—The time is ripe for a change. The only question to be settled is the most expeditious, efficient, and economical method to be employed.

Samuel Wood (Pro.), Quincy—Am in favor of convict labor, to be used both in the preparation of material and actual work on our highways; favor any reasonable measure looking to the State aiding road improvements. Am in favor enabling townships and counties to raise money for the same purpose. This enterprise should in all legitimate ways be fostered and encouraged. Good roads are a necessity to the best interests of the consumer and the producer.

Convict Labor Good for All.

J. M. Jones (Pro.), Lafayette—Put the convicts to work making brick, such as are used for paving purposes in Galesburg, Decatur, and Bloomington. Pave the public roads with them. This plan would settle the convict labor question for years to come in a way that all concerned would be benefited. States should bear the expense of road labor. Under present road laws farm property of the State pays all expenses of road making and improvement. Towns and cities are equally benefited and should pay their equal share of building and maintaining the roads.

C. J. Schultz (Pro.), Elgin—Use convict labor on our highways wherever practical. Favor State aid in road improvement; also laws to enable townships to raise money for road improvement.

Hugh Greig (Pro.), Oneida—Would favor using convict labor, not by contractors but by the State, in preparing material and actual labor on our highways. Am in favor of State aid for road improvement.

J. Wiley Howey (Pro.), Newton—I have no sympathy with the idea that a lot of criminals should be kept wholly at the expense of the State. Let them earn their grub. Yours for less criminals and better roads.

J. A. Hoopes (Pro.), Ipava—Am in favor of using convict labor for preparing material for improving our public highways, but not for actual labor. Levy a tax sufficient to employ men to do all the work and not call on farmers, as is the present custom.

W. A. Moore (Dem.), Morton—I would modify our present road laws so that townships and counties could raise money for road improvement; also favor State aid for the same purpose, and am in favor of convict labor to be used either in preparing material or for actual labor.

E. H. Griggs (Rep.), Chicago—Will be glad to cooperate with the friends of highway improvement in any practical measure that promises to give us better roads in the country districts of the State.

J. W. Drury (Dem.), Waterloo—Consider the public highway of more importance to our State than all other questions. Favor convict labor, State aid, and law to enable counties and towns to raise money by taxation for improving the roads.

U. S. Ellisworth (Rep.), Deer Park—My township voted to bond the town, borrow $8,000 to be expended in gravel to be used on our highways. Are now at work and expect by the 1st of December to have eight miles of road covered with gravel.

W. C. Dean (Dem.), Ava—Am in favor of State and national aid, something like the French system. Also in favor of using convict labor on the highway. Not in favor of township issuing bonds.

L. K. Byers (Dem.), Altoona—Opposed to convict labor coming into competition with honest labor in any form; am opposed to State aid. In favor of such road improvements as will give us permanent roads as speedily as possible.

George Murray (Rep.), Elmira—Why could we not use our clay, erect kilns along our highways, set the convicts to making brick, burn them hard, then break them up on the road? Strongly in favor of State aid for road improvement. Think they would fill the place of either stone or gravel.

Would Distribute Taxation.

Henry M. Dunlap (Rep.), Savoy—Am in favor of any measure looking to highway improvement that would be of a permanent nature, and for an equal distribution of the burden of taxation. Matters could be fairly adjusted by the payment of one-half the expense by the county, one-fourth by the township, and one-fourth by the party directly benefited.

Thomas H. Creighton (Rep.), Fairfield—Know of no better way of settling the convict labor question than to put them at work for the public instead of having them compete with the public in labor. No subject needs the thoughtful attention of the Legislature more than the public highways.

James Boston (Rep.), Duquoin—Have made no promises and do not intend to, but will say I am highly in favor of all questions asked in your letter.

J. Zimmerman (Dem.), Mount Carmel—Am opposed to the use of convict labor for the reason that localities adjacent to penitentiaries would probably alone receive the benefit of such labor paid for proportionately by the more distant localities. Shall use every means in my power to aid all just and feasible schemes for the benefit of our roads.

S. H. West (Dem.), Arrowsmith—When we get able to build roads we must build them just like we build improved houses. Get down into our own pockets and pay the bills. The road problem has been fully solved in Ford County. That township has built eighteen miles of gravel road under the Hard Road law; they are the best roads I have seen in the State. Cost on an average $1,000 a mile.

S. W. Seawell (Dem.), Greenville—Favor such legislation as will enable our counties to improve the condition of their highways. Favor the use of convict labor in preparing material for the improvement of our roads. Am opposed to State aid and favor aid to counties conditional.

J. Huston (Dem.), Blandinsville—Time has come when we should move forward to the work of building permanent roads. Every interest demands that we should start the work now. Favor convict labor on our highways.

John Holmes (Dem.), Alta—Am in favor of convict labor being used in any way it can be on highways. Think that the day is not far distant when iron will be used extensively for road purposes. Grading not too high and eighteen inches of gravel, what we are using now very successfully.

C. A. Ambrosius (Dem.), Collinsville—Do not see how convict labor could be used to better advantage than to break stone at convenient points in the State and then let different counties and townships have it for the cost of freight or transportation. We will always have convicts and always need good roads. Do not want our criminals to lie in idleness, or do we want them to come in conflict with free labor.

J. E. Miller (Dem.), Belleville—Am in favor of State aid for road improvements, as the public roads are for the good of every citizen of either the county, and through State or General Government aid all would be compelled to contribute and the cost would not fall on the farmers alone. Am in favor of having road material prepared by convicts.

J. H. Baer (Pro.), Sterling—Am opposed to giving individuals or corporations the exclusive benefit of convict labor. Good roads are alike a benefit to the cities as well as the rural districts.

Would Be Good for Convicts.

George W. Minier (Pro.), Minier—What better can we do with our convicts than put them to work for the good of the people? It will be for the good of those unfortunate men to give them labor in the air.

George Pickie (Rep.), Plainfield—To raise money by the issue of bonds by counties and townships or by increased tax has my hearty support. It seems to me to be impracticable either to work convicts on the roads or use them in preparing material.

George B. Winter (Pro.). Onarga—Under our present system the money spent on our roads to a large extent is wasted. Counties and townships should have delegated to them greater powers before the desired results can ever be obtained. The question of good roads is a great one and calls for wise legislation.

George W. Curtis (Dem.), Stockton—Am for better roads because I believe it is right and because nothing, in my opinion, will do more to aid in elevating the farmers to a higher plane in life and help make life on the farm more endurable and profitable. Your organization should have the hearty cooperation of every intelligent citizen of Illinois.

J. H. Hackett (Rep.), Jacksonville—See no other solution of the vexed question in regard to convict labor except they be employed in some way looking to the improvement of our highways. Agitate, educate, and something better than we now have will result. The people are ready for a change and are seeking information so as to be able to act wisely when the time comes to make a change in our laws regarding highways.

George W. Lucas (Rep.), Mound Station—Am opposed to the use of convict labor in any way on our highways. In favor of State aid. A few hard roads prepared and taken care of by the State would act as a stimulant towards the movement.

S. D. May (Dem.), Chicago—Am in favor of convict labor being used entirely both in preparing material for use of and actual labor on the roadways of the State. We have our Board of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Railways. Why not our Board of Highways, possessing authority under the act creating it to enter on a speedy but permanent improvement of the roads?

William Thieman (Rep.), Itasca—Am in favor of convict labor to be used in preparing material or actual labor on our highways, provided that it does not extend so as to directly interfere with our laboring people.

B. A. Gower (Rep.), Odell—Regard the making of our hard roads as our next and most important public improvement in the State. Will most cheerfully and cordially join hands with any one in any practical method for their improvement.

Daily Hint from Paris.

FOR OUTDOOR WEAR.

A costume in silk rep which occupies a prominent place in autumn fabrics is illustrated above, and dark brown would be a fitting color. The high collar of the three-quarter cloak being without a roll admits of a fur boa without clumsiness.—*New York Herald.*

Still Cruising Over Sealing Grounds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Advices from Unalaska announce the arrival of the Corwin at that place and state that the Bear is still cruising in the vicinity of the seal islands. It is thought likely by Dec. 1 matters will be in such a condition as to permit the withdrawal of the revenue cutters for the remainder of the winter. At this season of the year the only depredations apprehended are from descents on the rookeries where many of the seals remain.

MONEYS KERN PAID.

THE COUNTY TREASURER SUBMITS FIGURES FOR SIX MONTHS.

He Claims That the Report of the Board Committee Was Made Up in Green's Office and Is a Piece of Political Buncombe—Proceedings Against County Treasurers to Recover Interest on Public Funds Must Be Brought by Suits at Law—Other Municipal Affairs.

In answer to the charges made against him Monday by a committee of the Board of County Commissioners County Treasurer Kern yesterday gave out a table showing the days on which he paid over money to the City of Chicago and the amounts paid. The amounts are as follows:

May 3	$300,000.00	
May 9	500,000.00	
May 19	300,000.00	
May 23	363,366.94	
May 31	375,000.00	
		$1,838,366.94
June 6	$350,000.00	
June 13	194,839.00	
June 27	172,668.00	
June 29	500,000.00	
June 30	500,000.00	
June 30	400,000.00	
		2,117,507.00
July 7	$100,000.00	
July 9	100,000.00	
July 12	100,000.00	
July 13	276,139.11	
July 14	300,000.00	
July 19	128,624.18	
July 22	200,000.00	
July 26	277,870.31	
July 30	600,000.00	
		2,082,633.60
Aug. 2	$300,000.00	
Aug. 4	300,000.00	
Aug. 6	300,000.00	
Aug. 9	276,023.05	
Aug. 12	200,000.00	
Aug. 16	304,257.53	
Aug. 20	304,257.00	
Aug. 23	280,330.91	
		2,161,711.49
Sept. 7	$289,777.38	
Sept. 14	220,084.46	
Sept. 26	260,221.05	
Sept. 30	300,000.00	
		1,070,082.89
Oct. 3	$273,433.62	
Oct. 5	300,000.00	
Oct. 8	250,000.00	
Oct. 11	300,000.00	
Oct. 13	300,000.00	
Oct. 17	224,317.66	
Oct. 19	300,000.00	
Oct. 24	300,000.00	
Oct. 25	150,000.00	
Oct. 25	200,000.00	
Oct. 29	104,444.55	
		2,702,195.83
		$11,972,497.75

Mr. Kern's Side of It.

"The report of the expert states that I did not make a report, as the law requires, April 10. I do not deny the statement," said Mr. Kern. "That law is intended for counties where there are no town collections and the Treasurer does his own collecting. In my case the warrants are not returned until April 1. By the time I have settled with the collectors it is April 10, and I have collected no tax, except the State and county tax. Of these I made a report.

"I deny the statement of the expert that June 2 I had in my hands $4,000,000 belonging to the City of Chicago. The expert failed to subtract from this amount the money collected on account of other municipalities and moneys held in trust. These amounts are large. Mr. Kingwell doesn't state how he came to his conclusion. Aug. 1 I had paid the city during the two preceding months over $5,000,000. These two months are the busiest of the year, and as I had paid over all I had it is preposterous to say I had $4,000,000 at the beginning of that period.

"Then the expert refused to report on the condition of the office Aug. 1, for such a report would be favorable to the Treasurer, and Mr. Kingwell was instructed to make no favorable reports. His figures were not based upon the books of my office, but were furnished from the books of the City Controller's office. I can illustrate just how well those books are kept. Last Friday the Assistant Treasurer came to me for money and said Mr. May had informed him that I owed the city $2,000,000. I told him I owed the city just $198,180. He was appalled, said the city had no money, and that he couldn't see how the city could get along the rest of the year on less than $200,000. Another example: Last year, just before the time for my final settlement with the city, Mr. May said I owed him $1,700,000. A week later I settled with him for $247,000, and he gave me a receipt in full.

"That report was made up in Green's office and is only a piece of political buncombe. That is evidenced by the fact that the County Board has fixed the day for me to be heard after election."

BY MEANS OF A SUIT AT LAW.

How Proceedings Against a County Treasurer Must Be Brought.

Among the decisions handed down by the Supreme Court Monday was one affecting the suits brought by the county to recover interest paid its Treasurers on public funds. The decision affirms the decision of Judge Tuley. Several suits brought by the city to recover like sums of money will also be affected by this decision.

The suit in which the decision was rendered was that of Cook County against Davis. The proceedings began by the filing in the Circuit Court of a bill for accounting against ex-Treasurer Davis, in which the court was asked to investigate what sums of money the defendant received in interest on county funds and to decree that he pay over the same. Judge Tuley's decision was to the effect that the proper proceeding was a suit at law. That decision has been affirmed.

"I have not received a copy of the opinion," said Francis Walker, ex-County Attorney, "and I can't say whether the decision went to the merits of the issue or was given on technical grounds. In any event we are at liberty to bring a suit at law to recover the money, although a hearing in equity would be more satisfactory to us."

The city has a suit against ex-Treasurer Roesing pending in Judge Horton's court. "It involves the same questions," said Corporation Counsel Dupuy. "We have rather delayed action in it to obtain a decision from the Supreme Court in the Davis case. What the effect of that decision will be I am unable to say until I have seen a copy of the opinion."

WORK ON THE FOUR-MILE TUNNEL.

It Will Probably Be Completed by the Middle of This Month.

The four-mile tunnel is still uncompleted, and neither the city officials nor the contractor can say exactly when it will be ready to receive the inflow of pure lake water.

City Engineer Clarke said he had nothing definite from Contractor Onderdonk as to what day the tunnel would be turned over to the city, though he supposed it would be before long. He had seen a statement in the papers that the tunnel would be completed Nov. 9, and although he had no information to that effect he thought that the city would be given possession of it within a few days of that date. The city was ready to use it just as soon as it was completed, there being nothing to do but to light the fires.

Mr. Onderdonk was seen at the tunnel office on Park Row, and the nearest he would come to a date for the tunnel's completion and its surrender to the city was this month. He intimated, however, that if no unforeseen obstacles prevented the job would be finished about Nov. 15. Work was being pushed as fast as possible, both night and day. Three gangs of men, relieving each other every eight hours, were employed, and every moment that could be was utilized. It is probably safe to predict that about the middle of the month the pumps can be started, and Chicago be assured for a long time to come of a bountiful and pure supply of water.

Jury Lists Twelve Hours Late.

Following yesterday's meeting of the County Board Public Service committee, the full board held a special meeting for the purpose of ratifying the action of the committee in passing the jury lists. Negligence somewhere almost crippled the County Courts. for the jury box was all but empty. County Clerk Walsh's jury clerk made out the lists and brought them to the committee Friday. Instead of giving them to some one officially connected with the board, it is stated, he tucked them into a pigeon-hole of the committee clerk's desk. The clerk discovered the lists after the meeting when they should have been ratified and embodied them in the committee's reports, but Chairman Allen refused to sign the document because his committee had not passed upon the lists. Yesterday, however, the committee at once passed the lists, and the special meeting of the board passed them, so the approved lists reached the County Clerk twelve hours later than usual. However, no particular harm is done.

To Stop Brokerage in County Warrants.

Deputy Controller D. D. Healy has determined to put a stop to the practice of brokerage in county warrants. For years brokers have been employed in buying up warrants issued to jurors, clerks and judges of election, and county employees, getting them at a slight discount, because those in whose names the warrants are made out are in a hurry for their pay. The Deputy Controller has caused the following notice to be posted in a conspicuous place in his office:

All county warrants drawn for service of judges and clerks of election, juror's fees, and salaries of employés will only be paid to the persons who have performed the service.

SICK OF FREE TRADE.

Names of Prominent Democrats Who Will Not Support the Calamity Party.

New York *Mail and Express:* Below are printed the names of some of the prominent Democrats, or mugwump disciples of Democracy, who, having become disgusted with the party whose platform advocates free trade, wildcat banks, and calamity howling, have sensibly withdrawn from support of the Democratic platform and of Cleveland and Stevenson:

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, President of the Central Trust company of New York City.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, famous constitutional lawyer of Boston.

JACOB H. SCHIFF, prominent New York wholesale merchant.

MARION MARTIN, formerly Democratic Governor of Texas.

FRANK BURKITT, recently nominated as Democratic Elector-at-large in Mississippi.

ERASTUS L. CLEVELAND of Pittsburg, cousin of Grover Cleveland.

IRVING H. PALMER and RILEY CHAMPLIN, well-known lawyers of Cortland, N. Y., former members of the Cortland Democratic Club.

"BRICK" POMEROY, once editor of the La Crosse (Wis.) *Democrat.*

JOHN McDOWELL, a Democratic State officer in Tennessee.

JUDGE J. W. EIGMY, a well-known attorney and prominent Democrat of Amsterdam, N. Y.

MAX ADLER of New Haven, Conn., proprietor of the finest cornet works in America.

H. JAMISON, recent Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth Mississippi District.

JUDGE JOHN W. BENNETT of Bottineau, N. D., for several years a member of the Democratic State Central committee and Chairman of the Democratic State convention.

CHARLES H. ELLSWORTH, prominent Brooklyn lawyer and Democrat.

OTTO IRVING WISE, well-known commercial lawyer of this city, formerly a leading member of Tammany Hall.

ANDREW J. M'GUIRE, lifelong Democrat and former member of the Jackson Democratic club of Harlem.

JOHN E. DONAHUE of Keene, N. H., formerly a member of the Democratic State committee, Chairman of the Cheshire County Democratic committee, President of the Young Men's Democratic club of Cheshire County, and member of the Granite State club (Dem.)

BENJAMIN W. GREER, manufacturer of worsted goods at Germantown, Pa.

SAMUEL CONOVER, New York banker, and formerly Democratic Park Commissioner and member of the Assembly from Westchester County.

JOHN RYAN, former Secretary of the Young Men's Democratic club of the Ninth Ward in Brooklyn.

W. LANE O'NEILL, well-known New York lawyer, President of a Parnellite society and lifelong Democrat.

R. J. HAIRE of Michigan, formerly a leading Democrat, member of the State Central committee and delegate to the Democratic National convention.

EDWARD FOLEY, General Foreign Freight Agent of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railway company.

JOHN H. MEEKER, lifelong Democrat and former member of the South Orange Democratic club, and or the Jefferson club of Newark.

COL. JAMES BOYD of Morristown, Pa., a representative Pennsylvanian and distinguished Democrat of the old school.

J. H. CLARK, silk manufacturer of Argusville, N. Y.

O. R. COGHLAN, leading Democratic lawyer of Napa, Cal.

THE REV. WILLARD H. PECK of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., former Democratic candidate for the Assembly.

LEON COHEN, prominent New York Democrat, former member of the County Democracy County committee and of the Executive committee of Twenty-four, and Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Ninth District last fall.

J. K. WAGER, President of the First National Bank of Kalamazoo, Mich.

PATRICK DWYER, for years an influential Democrat in the Second Assembly District in this city.

JOHN L. FARRAR, a noted lawyer and Democrat of forty years' standing in Peru, Ind.

GEORGE W. BETTS of the paint firm of F. W. Devoe & Co. of New York.

GEN. E. O. BEERS of Elmira, late Democratic Sheriff of Chemung County.

R. C. KOERBER, prominent business-man of this city and a Democrat for years.

PRESIDENT JAMIESON of the Mississippi State Alliance, late Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth Mississippi District.

DANIEL M. SOMERS, a tinware manufacturer of Brooklyn, ex-Park Commissioner and member of the Democratic General committee.

EUGENE WALRATH, a Little Falls manufacturer and lifelong Democrat.

GOV. PENNOYER, Chief Magistrate of Oregon.

FLORIAN GROSJEAN, manufacturer, of Woodhaven, L. I., and lifelong Democrat.

COL. HENRY H. FINLEY, a New York City lawyer and an old Democratic fighter.

LUCIUS N. LITTAUER, one of the largest glove manufacturers of Gloversville, N. Y.

JOHN MULLINS, prominent furniture dealer of Brooklyn.

Newspapers, Too.

Following are the names of newspapers and their editors who have grown weary of Democracy, or mugwumpery, and have this year withdrawn their support of Mr. Cleveland:

WALLACE H. PHELPS, editor of the Alliance (O.) *Daily Review* and Democratic candidate for Congress against Gov. McKinley in 1886.

BEVERLY J. MILLER of Mason City, Ia., editor of the *Missouri Valley Rye and Iowa Argus*, and a Democrat all his life.

C. HALLIDAY of Topeka, editor of the *Kansas Democrat.*

HENRY F. DOWNING, editor of the Brooklyn *Messenger*, a lifelong Democrat, who held office under Cleveland.

GEORGE P. H. McVAY of Harlem, editor of the *Uptown Press.*

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS of Denver, the leading Democratic paper of the Rocky Mountain States.

THE GERMANIA, the organ of the German Lutherans of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee, Wis.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court. Cases submitted:

Hasse et al. vs. American Express Company.
Farrell Foundry and Machine Company vs. Preston National Bank et al.
School District No. 1 of Tittokawassee vs. Metcalf, Chairman, et al.
Pearce et al. vs. Ware.
Davie et al. vs. Lumberman's Mining Company.
Call for Wednesday—Nos. 88, 89, 90, 23, 31, 91, 92, 93, 79, 94.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

WAS IT INCENDIARY?

A THEORY OF THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION FIRE.

Chief Swenie Thinks It an Exceedingly Peculiar Blaze and Inspector Conway Considers the Origin Mysterious—L. K. Comstock Reviews the Interesting Story of Labor Troubles at the Structure—"Startling Facts" from a Cautious Employe of a Contracting Firm.

There are three theories to account for the origin of the fire in the Athletic Association Building. Either fire must somehow have been accidentally dropped by workmen Monday afternoon and smoldered till midnight, or spontaneous combustion must have taken place among the materials on the fourth floor, or the origin must have been incendiary. The first theory is considered hardly tenable, owing to the fact that fire could scarcely have smoldered eight hours in the midst of shavings and other light materials. The second theory is believed to be quite as improbable because there was little or no material in the building liable to ignite of its own accord. The incendiary theory is thought probable because of many circumstances, and nearly all those who have made a careful study of the situation say they believe that is the correct one.

Chief Swenie said yesterday: "Of course I do not want to say that the fire was set, for that would be merely an opinion, but I can say that it was an exceedingly peculiar fire. I hardly think that it could have been occasioned by fire accidentally dropped by workmen. Too long a time had elapsed after the workmen left for that. The openness of the building in its stairways and windows would have made a big fire soon after the coals dropped had the slightest start. Consequently it follows that the fire must have broken out quite soon after its first cause had its beginning. The building seemed to be afire all at once. There was an engine-house across the way and people in buildings all around and people passing on the street. If fire had been smoldering some one would have seen it. The fire might have smoldered in rags used for finishing the woodwork.

But you say you have the testimony of a person who was in the building late in the afternoon to the effect that there were no rags there, so the fire could scarcely have smouldered in rags.

All I can say definitely is that it was an extraordinary fire."

Fire Inspector Conway considered the origin mysterious, but did not like to say that he set it down as incendiary.

Several of the contractors yesterday took into account certain labor troubles that have been occurring recently, and said they had came to the conclusion that if the fire was granted to be incendiary there was a preponderating motive for its being so, and that that motive was not obscure.

Labor Troubles at the Building.

L. K. Comstock, who was doing the electrical work of the building as a subcontractor of the Eddy Electrical Manufacturing company, said.

"During the week preceding Oct. 17 I began to have trouble because I was hiring non-union men and working ten hours a day. The union men wanted the non-unionists to quit or join the union. The non-unionists said they did not want to join the union and I refused to discharge them. The Wiremen's Union submitted a scale for me to sign granting eight hours as a work day at ten hours' pay. I refused to sign any scale, but said if the men would come as individuals and ask for what they wanted they could have it. The non-unionists did so and got ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. The union men quit. Since that time the unionists have declared war to the knife. The non-union men went ahead with the job and were completing it rapidly and satisfactorily. This has exasperated the union beyond measure.

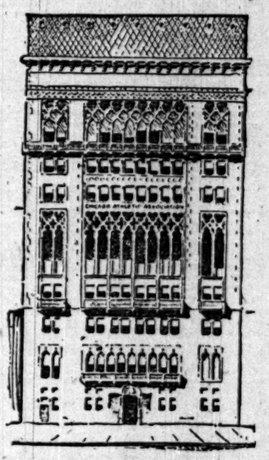
"Two or three days ago they told my men that work must be stopped somehow. Yesterday delegates from the union came into the building and threatened mymen. The thing went so far that the unionists threatened to throw my men out of the building. The union force was so great that my men were scared and quit work late in the afternoon. I told them last night to go to work this morning. The union men knew this and they were desperate. They had said they would stop the work at all hazards What those hazards turned out to be I will not say. I leave the public to judge that question. You see it was a matter of vital importance to all the trades unions, and they could not afford to have a body blow leveled at union principles.

"This talk about the fire starting from fire left in the building during the afternoon is all bosh. There was not a stove in the building and no fire used in the building all day except in the engine room. There were no piles of rags there either."

Foreman Staley, who was in charge of the electrical work at the building, confirmed Mr. Comstock's statement. He said the walking

ATHLETIC BUILDING INTERIOR.

delegates of the Building and Trades Council swarmed around the building Monday making angry threats. When he remonstrated they threatened to throw his men out the window. The carpenters were induced to quit at noon; the tile-layers were induced to quit at 4:30 by T. Dewhurst of Tile-Layers' Union No. 11, A. F. of L. This man made the statement that the building would never be finished if the Henry L. Dibblee company, contractors for the mantels and furnishings, did not come to the terms demanded by unionists.



CHICAGO ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

Experiences of One Concern.

One of the confidential employés of a firm doing a large share of the work on the building said:

"I will consent to give up some startling facts but my name must not be mentioned, because I fear the vengeance of unionists at this time, and am not ready to act yet. Since last April we have had trouble with one of the unions. Our plan is to hire the best workmen that come to us, whether union or non-union men. What we want is high-grade workmen, and we don't care who they are. To every workman who wants it we sell stock in the business. This has not been at all to the liking of the union. Consequently a bitter war has been waged on us. A member of the firm has been continually besieged by a representative of the union. We have stuck to our old policy, and the union has not only threatened but persecuted. The walking delegate told us one day that we were aiming a death blow at trades unions and that we must be beaten at any cost. Now let me give you some facts that bear directly on the fire.

"Not long ago some of our material destined for use at the University of Chicago mysteriously took fire one night at Fifty-fifth street. Not long after fire broke out one night in our place of business. An automatic sprinkler extinguished it, and it was found that matches and brands of fire had been thrown in at the back window. Recently square red cards have been thrown broadcast over the city stating that ours was a non-union concern and advising builders not to make contracts with us, as we would not be allowed to carry them out. All this has not injured our business, and we are able to hire all the good men we want. The union has been driven to a desperate strait. From investigation it has been learned that the treasury of the union is almost empty and the union men who have been taken away from us have to be supported at the union's expense. Within the last few days matters have come to a crisis. Whether the deplorable event of last night was the culmination I leave others to say. Here is the situation:

Condition of the Union.

"A union without funds and its principles violated, non-union men going ahead with work, a fire that sets the entire work back and makes it necessary to hire union men to complete it. It is a strange combination for a civilized public to look at, and every one can rest assured that the affair will be sifted to the bottom."

Two members of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Athletic Association who saw the fire soon after the alarm was turned in said that they saw flames breaking out of four parts of the gymnasium floor simultaneously.

Eugene S. Pike, a member of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Athletic Association, said: "I am not going to say whether it was incendiary. It was a mighty queer thing. It will be thoroughly investigated and the truth will leak out sooner or later. If it was incendiary the villains will be brought to justice."

Owing to the fire in the Athletic Club Building the Chicago Fire Cyclorama, adjoining, will not be open to the public until tomorrow morning. At the entrance of the cyclorama the following notice, which attracted much attention, was posted yesterday:

CYCLORAMA CLOSED.

Fire out temporarily. Will rebuild and open in a few days. The building was needlessly flooded by the department. The boys mistook the painting for the real fire. We had to call them down. Relief subscription list will soon be opened, when everybody is requested to contribute 50 cents and see the ruins. H. H. GROSS, President.

The painting, however, did have a marvelous escape from destruction. The entire glass roof of the Cyclorama building was demolished, and the burning embers and debris were falling on the foreground of the picture in a dangerous manner. The painting on the canvas is an inch and two inches thick in some places and very inflammable. S. S. Burr, assistant manager of the Cyclorama, sleeps in the building, and as the burning brands came in through the open roof he was on hand with the emergency hose and extinguished every particle of flame as soon as it appeared. The Fire Department flooded the building, and the canvas was considerably damaged by smoke, water, and heat. A corps of artists is already at work on the paint.ng.

A list of the insurance companies involved in the Athletic Building fire and amounts carried are printed elsewhere in this issue of THE TRIBUNE.

DAMAGED PORTION OF FACADE.

ASKS FOR A RECEIVER

STRICTURES ON THE WINEMAN FAILURE BY A BOSTON FIRM.

The Insolvent House Is Said to Have Been Aware That a Crash Was Coming Months Ago and to Have Arranged to Give Its Assets Over Largely to Relatives to Whom, It Is Alleged, Not a Penny Is Due—Other Court News and the Record.

Judge Brown will listen tomorrow afternoon to evidence for the purpose of determining the validity of the Wineman failure. Citations have been issued to the First National Bank people and the other preferred creditors to appear on that day and tell the court about the indebtedness of J. and L. Wineman to them. The matter came before the court on a petition of Tebbets, Harrison & Robbins, a woolen firm of Boston. The petitioners pray for the appointment of a receiver; ask to have the failure declared a general assignment, and want an injunction restraining the Sheriff from selling the assets of the insolvent firm. J. and L. Wineman, it is alleged, knew months ago they were wholly insolvent, and entered into a scheme to give dominion of all their assets to people to whom they were not indebted. All of the six confessions of judgment, except one, it is stated, are not against values. All the preferred creditors, with the exception of the First National Bank, they say, are relatives, to whom not a penny is due.

Claims Half of the Property.

Mrs. Lucy L. Stillman of Pierre, S. D., filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday to establish a half interest in property on East Fifty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, in New York City, and also at Nos. 198, 200, and 202 North Clark street and No. 166 Clark street, in Chicago, besides an accounting for rents. The defendants are John A. J. Kendig, trustee of the estate of Nelson Stillman; Louise Kellett, Fannie Turner, Eldridge Minerva Dexter, Mary A. Bartholomew, Emeline Fenton, William H. Stillman, and others. Complainant says she was married to Charles Phelps Stillman, a son of Nelson Stillman, in November, 1878. In 1883 her husband died, leaving besides herself as heirs his mother, Mrs. Louisa Kellett, and his sister, Mary Louise Fridge. Nelson Stillman was a wealthy resident of Galena, Ill., and he died in 1871. The complainant wants a receiver appointed to take the property out of the hands of the trustee.

Goes to the Appellate Court.

When the pending appeal in the case wherein Edwin Partridge desires to maintain a livery stable on Twenty-sixth street was called in Judge McConnell's court yesterday, Judge Prendergast told the court that he desired to withdraw his objection to the appeal made on the ground that the statute allowing municipal corporations and public officers to appeal without giving bonds was unconstitutional. A decision will be left for the higher courts. By an agreement between the attorneys the appeal was allowed and a motion will be made in the Appellate Court to dismiss it on the ground that no bond was given.

Court Notes.

Divorce proceedings were begun yesterday in the Circuit Court by Mrs. Emma L. Winship against her husband, Charles A. Winship, a liveryman on Michigan avenue. They were married Nov. 23, 1886. Winship is said to be well off. Judge Collins issued an injunction restraining the defendant from disposing of his property.

A bill was filed in the Superior Court yesterday by Phoebe Grace Wahl to foreclose a mortgage on thirty lots in Beebe's subdivision of Riverside. The mortgagor is Joseph Israel, formerly of Chicago, and now a resident of Kalamazoo, Mich. The mortgage was given as security for a note for $17,000 the complainant alleges.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

22,645—Appeal of the Davies Warehouse and Supply Co. from decision of bd. of gen. appraisers. F. S. Sherman, attys.

22,646—Appeal of W. J. Johnson from Same. Same attys.

22,647—R. Hoe & Co. vs. *Inter-Ocean* Pub. Co.; bill in equity for infringement of patent and bill for temp. inj. Offield, Kerfoot & Linthicum, attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

143,325—Julius Frank vs. John S. Pihlstrom. Appeal, $200.

143,326—James Dalton vs. W. J. Scown. Appeal.

143,327—Hugo Roseneck vs. J. H. Gilbert. Repln., $634.42. Remy & Mann, attys.

143,328—Orrin T. Maxson, et al. vs. C. Levison et al. Bill to fore. trust deed, $6,500. F. K. Biggs, solr.

143,329—W. A. French et al. vs. Odell Typewriter Co. Appeal.

143,330—Frund Bros. Mfg. Co. vs. John D. Tobey. Asst., $200. H. S. Goldsmith, Atty.

143,331—Julia A. Austin vs. Julius Lumke et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage, $300. H. B. Talcott, solr.

143,332—Eliza E. Rogers et vs. Wm. H. Rood et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $2,000. N. W. Jones, solr.

143,333—Louis Weis vs. John O'Neill. Conf. judgt., $235.50. W. S. Forest, atty.

143,334—Fanny Brown vs. The City. Case, $5,000. E. C. Westwood, atty.

143,335—Geo. M. Sharer, admr., etc., vs. The Flis-Simons & Connell Company. Case, $5,000. J

Buckroe. Garn., $77. Moses, Pam & Kennedy, attys.
Withheld Cases—108,696—William H. Boger vs. Joseph E. Truitt. Asst., $10,000. F. L. Salisbury, atty.
108,707—Emma L. Winship vs. Charles A. Winship. Bill for divorce.
108,719—Charles H. Bradley, recr., vs. C. D. Anderson & Co. Credt's. bill, $2,500. Eastman & Schwartz, solrs.
108,720—People, ex rel. Frank B. Ulier, vs. Louis O'Neill. Petn. for mandamus. C. H. Willett, solr.

Judgments.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—7,925—Nat. Bk. of R. vs. Welton; dec. on demt.; $206.66.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—9,808—Exhaust Steam P. A. vs. Straight; on fdg.; $77.25 and stat. in open ct.
JUDGE TUTHILL—3,319—Thorson vs. C. and W. Ind. Ry. Co.; on fdg., $1,100.

Decrees.

JUDGE ANTHONY—1,276—N. W. Nat. Bk. vs. Welton; dec.—3,304—P. L. & L. A. vs. Johnson; dec.
JUDGE HAWES—2,901—Ellen vs. Nils Nilson; dec. div.—2,701—C. B. & L. A. vs. Johnson; dec.
JUDGE COLLINS—2,748—Hoops vs. Little; final dec. 786—Tansley vs. Huntoon; same.
JUDGE VAIL—2,944—Isaac vs. Fannie Prindeck; dec. div.—705—Sickel vs. Kelly; dec. sale.

Today's Call.

JUDGE GREHAM—In chambers.
JUDGE ANTHONY—No call. Motions.
JUDGE HAWES—No call. No. 1 on hearing.
JUDGE STEIN AND—First call, 100 cases from Calendar No. 1.
JUDGE KETTELLE—No. 5,814, Cunningham vs. Taft. No. 16,850 on trial.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Motions. No. 54 on trial.
JUDGE VAIL—Nos. 21, 23 to 26, inclusive, and 28.
JUDGE COLLINS—No call of calendar. C. & N. W. Ry. vs. City.
JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 2,758, Elgin Nat. W. Co. vs. Eppenstein, on hrg.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—No call. No. 883 on trial.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—No. 105,723, Chi. S. Dist. vs. Piper, on hrg.
JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 3,151, 1,685, 2,217, 2,798, 2,846, and 3,209.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Nos. 1,978, 2,023, 2,060, 2,091, 2,092, and 3,121.
JUDGE SCALES—City spls., 13,616, 14,432, and Nos. 10,150, 10,240, and 10,105.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.
JUDGE TULEY—Branch 1 Criminal Court. Nos. 291, 517, 683, 875, 710, 124, 253, 247, 397, 714, 716, 718, and 720.
JUDGE BAKER—Branch 2. No. 744.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., NOV. 1.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued licenses to incorporate the new companies as follows:
The Columbian Horse and Vehicle Sheltering company, Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; incorporators, Charles K. Jenkins, Oliver R. Stratton, and Thomas Gibson.
Globe Roofing company, Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Gustav Koch, William A. Arthur, and L. McKinney.
The Big Muddy Lumber company, Murphysford; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, W. C. Norman, M. M. Cole, and others.
The Fox River Valley Stock Farm, Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, N. W. Campbell, C. H. Elderkin, and Louis Larson.
The T. S. Corrigan Lumber company, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Thomas S. Corrigan, John R. Russell, and John J. Rooney.
The Educational Apparatus company, Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, R. W. Wortman, W. A. Wortman, and L. A. Wortman.
The Columbian Building and Loan Association of Nashville; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, John McCollom, Chris. Keyler, and others.
The National Gasfitting and Supply company, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, David Girard, Johan Sandberg, and Nels Peterson.
The Fairview Manufacturing company, Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Almon E. Preston, Amy Eberhart, and S. A. Craig.
The Chicago Time Register company, Chicago; capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, W. O. Clark, Proctor F. Cooley, and Frederick Fredericks.
The Raudie Apartment Building, Chicago; capital stock, $6,000; incorporators, Henry Watson, O. S. Stowell, and John McGinnis.
The Phenix Engraving company, Chicago; capital stock, $6,000; incorporators, John S. Fitzgerrell, H. C. Watson, and Newton F. Gordon.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Tuesday, Nov. 1:

Lincoln-av., 97 ft n w of Perry-st., s w f. 24 ft to Perry-st., imp., Oct. 31 (R. C. Helse to George Boldt)	$ 4,000
Bismarck-ct., 192 ft e of Noble-st., n f. und ¼ of 24x110 ft. imp., Aug. 26 (Ole Hansen to M. M. Ronning)	1,200
Human-av., 300 ft s of 25th-st., w f. 25x125 ft. lot No. 11. Ely's sub. of sub. of s ½ of s ½ (Bromann to John Knaack)	1,120
Ellis-av., 199¾ ft n of 44th-st., w f. 25x123 ft. imp., Oct. 31 (M. Delahoyde to The Church Home for Orphans)	10,000
Parnell-av., 149 ft n of 33d-st., w f. 25x124 9-10 ft. Sec. 10 (Manor to Chancery to Equitable S. L. and H. Assn)	1,800
Hoyne-av., 123¾ ft s of Hadden-st., w f. 37½x 105 ft. Lewis to H. C. Larsen	2,800
Colorado-av., 72 ft s of Bonney-av., n f. 25x 150 ft, Oct 31 (A. C. Campbell to M. Campbell)	2,500
Cherry-av., 269 ft s of Division-st., s f. 20x118 ft, Oct. 24 (Wm. Smith to Andrew Letwin)	3,500
16 lots in sub. in s w cor of Section and Armitage-avs., Sept. 22 (J. C. Davidson to T. F. Elliott)	9,500
Rockwell-st., 100 ft s of 91st-st., e f. 50x188½ ft, Oct. 21 (George F. Richardson to H. S. Stanton)	2,250
Paulina-st., w cor of Byron, f. 49½x125 ft. Aug. 15 (James Hood Jr. to Elizabeth Sebastian)	2,000
Loomis-st., 26 ft s of Polk, w f. 25x132 ft. Sept 7 (Aug. J. Hannaway to M. M. Levinson)	7,000
W. Monroe-st., 94 ft w of Spalding-av., s f. 25 x191 ft. Jan. 4, 1859 (John J. and Ellen Hatch)	1,250
Lexington-st., 168 ft e of Leavitt-st., n f. 24x 191 ft. Jan. 31 (Emma E. Cureton to Frank O. Wakely)	7,000
32d-st., s e cor of Waterville-st., triangle of 466 ft, Oct. 31 (C. J. Dempster to J. O. Armour)	4,500
Ashland-av., 25¾ ft n of Hinman-st., e f. 24x 125 ft, Oct. 31 (Wm. S. Johnson to M. E. Cox)	3,000
Mitchell-av., 170 ft n of Wabansia, w f. 25x118 ft, Oct. 31 (C. F. Kimball to J. N. Westbrook)	1,500
Sheffield-av., 150 ft n of Cornelia, w f. 25x 124¼ ft, July 10, 1891 (S. W. Connet to William J. Oehlsen)	1,750
Arlington-st., s e cor of Wilson-av., w f. 50x 160 ft, Oct. 24 (Graceland Cemetery company to Isadore Lowenthal)	3,175
Pratt-st., 132 ft w of Sangamon, n f. 18 ft to alley, Oct. 31 (Master in Chancery to Wilhelmina Schick)	1,000
Jefferson-st., 25½ ft n of Kramer, e f. 24½x 100 ft, imp. Oct. 31 (M. Goldstein to J. Feldenstein)	6,700
Wallace-st., 147½ ft n of 30th, e f. 25x130½ ft, Oct. 21 (T. H. Faile to A. A. Pickart)	1,200
Wabash-av., 50 ft n of Herndon-st., s f. 24x 122¼ ft, Oct. 28 (E. Conners to A. Wagenknecht)	1,200
Armour-av., 86 ft n of 47th-st., 72x100 ft, s f. 10 ft of w 25 ft of Lot 76, Oct. 26 (E. G. Lonergan to E. T. Evans et al.)	3,800
Glenwood-ave., 165 ft n of 86th-st., w f. 80x 125 ft, July 1 (C. H. Hanchett to C. C. Dorey)	2,000
The premises No. 3846 Lake-av., Sept. 26 (Henry Rogers to Jeffrey Rogers, a gratefull patient after using Prof. Brunton's "Curative Absorbent" for rheumatism. Of druggists, $1. Office, 1208 Masonic Temple.	16,000
PERSONAL—A. WILLARD, M.D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.	2,500
PERSONAL—SOUR STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, KIDney and urethral troubles rapidly cured by the alkaline treatment. "Curative Fluid." PROF. BRUNTON, 1208 Masonic Temple.	3,800
State-st., 96¾ ft s of 67th, w f. 25x150 & 10 ft, Oct. 12 (K. and J. O'Brien to J. D. Long)	6,250
W. Adams-st., 205 ft e of Campbell-av., s f. 22½ 123¾ ft, No. 995, March 29 (E. W. Howe to M. Patterson)	6,250
Indiana-st., near 52d-st., e f. 80x160 ft, Aug. 3 (J. Cunningham to Thos. Brankin)	1,650
Same property, Nov. 1 (Thomas Brankin to A. L. Barnes)	1,500
Warsaw-av., 125 ft e of Francisco, n f. 25x125 ft, Oct. 31 (John Hixber to H. Heeg)	1,200
Maple-st., 208 ft w of Wentworth-av., s f. 25x 125 ft, Oct. 3 (R. S. Matterson to H. S. Matterson)	3,500
Langley-av., 125 ft n of 72d-st, e f. 25x125 ft, Sept. 23 (R. Thompson to A. Sundquist)	1,200
Park-av., 225 ft w of Kedzie, n f. 25x100 ft, Nov. 1 (C. W. Park to Charles A. Carpenter)	8,000
Vincennes-av., n e cor 41st-st., w f. 39 8-10 ft to alley, Oct. 7 (M. M. and C. E. Follansbee to D. L. Paul)	11,500
Grand blvd., s e cor of 42d-st., w f. 25x150 ft, Oct. 15 (L. C. and H. R. Wilson to D. T. Mc-Elroy)	3,500
Hermitage-av., 159¾ ft n of Congress-st., e f. 49x132 ft, with 30x125 ft adj on Wood-st., imp. Oct. 21 (Est of D. F. Ely to Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co.)	21,000
Maxwell-st., n s of Clinton, s e f. 25x110 ft, Oct. 22 (Joseph Belfeld to Tilly Cohen et al.)	18,200
Hoyne-av., 123¾ ft s of Hadden-st., w f. 37½x 103¾ ft, Oct. 3 (C. A. Guthaus to A. C. Lewis)	2,800
Belle Plaine-av., n e cor of Lincoln st., s f. 50x125 ft, Oct. 29 (William F. Hutchison to F. G. Hutchison)	1,900
W. 14th-st., 50 ft w of Morgan, n f. 50 ft to alley. Aug. 23 (P. Falter to S. G. and N. Meissler)	4,000
Lots 35 to 44, b. 4, Purple & Thomas' add. to Hyde Park, 31, 37, 15, Oct. 29 (John McAuley to Albert Grundy)	4,000
Rockwell-st., 168 ft s of Thomas, e f. 24x82 ft, Nov. 1 (R. D. Feriberg to Chas. Schwerdtfeger)	1,600
Sanger-st., 307 ft s of Archer-av., e f. 25x150 ft, Oct. 31 (E. J. Brown to Frank Koch)	2,900
Garfield-blvd., 167½ ft w of Stanton-ct., s f. 25x125 ft, Oct. 25 (C. L. Schaar to A. J. Kettering)	3,500
Sanger-st., 307 ft s of Archer-av., e f. 25x150 ft, imp., Oct. 29 (Frans Koch to A. J. Kettering)	3,200
Vincennes-av., s e cor of 49th-st., e f. 150x149½ ft, Nov. 1 (J. E. Windsor to H. E. Southwell)	21,500
Vincennes-av., 300 ft s of 49th-st., e f. 50x 143 ft, Oct. 29 (same to H. E. Bradley)	6,750
Washington Park-pl., n e cor of 50th-st., w f. 150x97 ft, Oct. 29 (same to S. L. Williams)	11,250
Washington Park-pl., 100 ft s of 50th-st., w f. 100x97 ft, Oct. 29 (same to S. B. Williams)	7,500
Washington Park-pl., 197¾ ft s of 49th-st., w f. 100x97 ft, Oct. 29 (same to Annie F. Williams)	7,500
Washington Park-place, 97¾ ft s of 49th-st., w f. 100x97 ft, Oct. 29 (same to C. B. Wilson)	7,500
Washington Park-place, s e cor of 49th-st., w f. 97¾x97 ft, Oct. 29 (same to W. W. Augur)	7,313
Washington Park-place, s w cor of 49th-st., w f. 147¾x97 ft, Oct. 29 (same to John F. Spohn)	11,800
Washington Park-place, 147¾ ft s of 49th-st., e f. 100x97 ft, Oct. 29 (same to M. W. Schoyer)	8,000
Washington Park-pl, 247¾ ft s of 49th-st., e f. 150x97 ft, Oct. 29 (same to A. L. Farwell)	12,000
Washington Park-pl, 100 ft n of 50th st, e f. 100x97 ft, Oct. 29 (same to T. B. Marston)	8,000
Washington Park-pl, s w cor of 50th-st, e f. 100x97 ft, Oct. 29 (same to A. M. L. Hommedieu)	8,000
Grand-blvd, n e cor of 50th-st, w f. 250x150 ft, Oct. 29 (same to F. H. Fleming)	65,000
Grand-blvd., 197 4-10 ft s of 49th-st, w f. 50x 150 ft, Oct. 29 (same to same)	13,000
Grand-blvd, s e cor of 49th-st, w f. 197 4-10x 150 ft, Oct. 29 (same to same)	51,339
Grand-blvd., 250 ft s of 49th-st, e f. 100x150 ft, Oct. 29 (same to Francis E. Murphy)	26,500

OUTSIDE SALE.

E ¾ Lot 380, Blk 7, Riverside, Oct. 31 (Philip Goetz to Hattie J. Montgomery) | 7,000

NEW SUBDIVISION.

Paulina-st., n w cor of 34th-st., 128x144 ft, by Amos Larkin et al.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

Chicago Polytechnic, 2-story and third, brick, 176 East Chicago-av	$ 8,000
J. Bindonmann, 2-story flats, 40 Osborn-st	2,500
Tony Zillins, 2-story flats, 299 Washburn-av	6,000
Anton Dorsch, 2-story flats, 188 N. Paulina-st	5,400
A. Basmith, 2-story flats, 1622 Park-av	2,000
D. J. Dymond, 2-story flats, 64 W. 44th-st	2,000
Wm. Bolz, 2-story flats, 5740 Marshfield-av	2,000
E. E. Lidster, two 2 story flats, 313-315 61st-st	11,000
A. D. Harrison, 2-story dwelling, 7266-70 Stony-Is.	7,000
W. B. Jones, 2-story frame store and dwelling, 349 70th-st	3,500
Wm. Hamlin, 3-story flats, 5763 Madison-av	20,000
Dauphin Park Co., 3-story hotel, 3912-24 Dauphin-av	25,000
John Hamilton, 2-story hotel, 3823-26 72d-st	4,800
J. Whitson, 2-story flats, 6030 Wharton-st	5,000
Chas. Ranison, 2-story flats, 430 Sheffield-av	3,500
A. D. Kirkwood, 2-story dwelling, 1834 Wellington-st	11,000

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2614 ..... G. E. Forssiter.
Cor. 31st ..... J. H. Hogey.
Cor. 35th ..... C. E. Marshall.
Cor. Oakwood ..... W. H. Burhart.
4300 ..... T. N. Jamieson.
6301 ..... Edwin Love.
HALSTED STREET—
2602 ..... A. J. Kettering.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison ..... Mrs. A. Reichel.
Cor. 31st ..... W. K. Forsyth.
3160 ..... H. J. Holthoefer.
Cor. 39th ..... B. Nigemeyer Co.
Cor. 44th ..... W. F. Grear.
Cor. 59th ..... C. E. Reiss.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st ..... F. Von Hermann.
Cor. 35th ..... T. H. McInenary.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
1263 ..... E. E. Simms.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wallace ..... J. F. Forbrich.
Cor. Wentworth ..... A. F. Brain.
WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 12th ..... V. Lane.
Cor. 16th ..... Schmidt & Fischer.
Cor. 18th ..... A. Holroyd.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake ..... F. Schmidt.
405 ..... C. H. Truesdell.
Cor. Wabash ..... A. E. Silverthorn.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108 ..... F. G. Secord.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison ..... J. & W. E. Holland.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson ..... O. F. Schmidt & Co.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th ..... I. W. Blood.

WEST DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
567 ..... Henry Schmitt.
INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland ..... F. Elterman.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
87 ..... J. S. Scott.
5029 ..... F. Sorrow.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171 ..... L. Wettersdort.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina ..... R. T. Sills.
1014 ..... W. W. Thumsen.
2081 ..... M. H. Watson.
MADISON STREET—
204 ..... H. F. Baur.
278 ..... Dell & Co.
380 ..... Passaic Pharmacy.
572 ..... F. E. Thayer.
783 ..... J. W. Drain.
926 ..... K. McLennon.
1049 ..... MacDonald Pharmacy.
Cor. Sacramento ..... E. Foster.
Cor. Homan ..... F. P. Kotz.
1971 ..... M. H. Watson.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
332 ..... Ford's Pharmacy.
465 ..... Henry Schroeder.
670 ..... W. B. Meinung.
1213 ..... Moyen Bros.
FULLERTON AVENUE—
245 ..... A. W. Brewerton.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149 ..... F. F. Seville.
479 ..... F. J. Knowles.
TWELFTH STREET—
422 ..... T. R. Behrens.
WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams ..... Adams street Pharmacy.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 87th ..... A. J. Mueller.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80 ..... R. H. Hanks.
NORTH AVENUE—
Cor. Cleveland ..... A. M. Reis.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio ..... H. J. Bate.
Cor. Chestnut ..... White Bros.
Cor. Division ..... E. Webber.
Cor. Goethe ..... R. E. Rhode.
Cor. North avenue ..... Henry Goetz.
Cor. Center ..... Olds & Mrcys
Cor. Webster ..... Carl Schrage.
Cor. Frederick ..... C. L. Feldkamp.
Cor. Diversey ..... C. L. Feldkamp.
1404 ..... C. G. Baker & Mason.
Cor. Halsted ..... Baker & Mason.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio ..... C. A. Storer & Co.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Oak ..... H. Ohlendorf.
Cor. Eugenie ..... Dinet & Delfosse.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Graceland ..... E. J. Fischer.
STATE STREET—
292 ..... M. K. Dorsey.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224 ..... Henry Schaller.
1152 ..... R. L. Brown.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton ..... L. F. Barlow.

SUBURBAN.

HINSDALE ..... H. G. Prouty & Co.
BROOKLINE PARK ..... E. T. Head, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD ..... H. J. Houghton.
63th and Wentworth.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FOX TERRIER DOG, BLACK HEAD, black spot on side, short tail, upper side of tail black, underside white and tan. Anyone returning same to 377 CHAMBERLAIN, OGARIO, 167 Wabash-av., will receive liberal reward.

FOUND—OLD WHITE MARE AT JOHN BATTS, 16th-st., near W. 40th, Chicago, Ill.

LOST—LADY'S POCKETBOOK ON CHICAGO & N. W. train, between Oak Park and Maywood, last week, containing about $32 in currency and some change. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same with F. W. BICKNELL, 63 N. Desplaines-st., Chicago.

LOST—PACKAGE OF PAPERS OR CORRESPONDence, somewhere between 63d and Harvard-sts. and Englewood depot; return to GEO. L. CARMAN, 751 Rookery Building.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING ANCIENT and modern money; one note for $250; reward. Address M 82, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—25 CTS. A DAY FOR $50 DIMond. Did it ever occur to you that a diamond lasts FOREVER? That's why it's a good investment. Better buy one. Particulars at our office.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer.
195 and 197 Wabash-av., cor. Adams.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE FEMALE FACE, moles, warts, red nose, and facial blemishes destroyed forever without pain, scar, shock or trace, by the electric needle process at the Chicago Skin and Facial Blemish Institute, 241 Wabash-av., Suite A.

PERSONAL—"I BELIEVE IT TO BE A REMEDY which God has furnished me by unexpected means to relieve my sufferings." Thus writes a grateful patient after using Prof. Brunton's "Curative Absorbent" for rheumatism. Of druggists, $1. Office, 1208 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—A. WILLARD, M.D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SOUR STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, KIDney and urethral troubles rapidly cured by the alkaline treatment. "Curative Fluid." PROF. BRUNTON, 1208 Masonic Temple.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FIFTY SLOT MACHINES, CAPable of earning $100 per month, worth $5,000; best offer takes them. Fifth floor, 177 Monroe.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS business man of several years' experience; capable of managing a business or keeping double entry books, desires a permanent position at a fair salary and ongoing interest in business; unexceptional references as to character and ability. Address M 159, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER. BY steady, competent young single man, experienced in bank, grain, lumber, coal business, record writing; accurate accountant, and best city references. Address M 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A1 OFFICE MAN; good bookkeeper, correspondent, judge of credits, and able office manager; competent to fill highest position in a large wholesale or manufacturing house; highest grade of references. M 94, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH 7 years' experience in bookkeeping, correspondence, and general office work; small salary to start if good opportunity for advancement. Address M 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER. Shoilding responsible position with AAA1 house; competent to take full charge of office; familiar with credits and all office details. Address K W 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AS bookkeeper or in any kind of office work or store; speaks English, Italian, and Spanish; city or country; wages no object; references or bonds if necessary. G. LIPPERT, 209 S. Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH BOOKkeeper; 10 years' experience in banks and commercial houses; ready in all clerical work. Address O 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AN AMBITIOUS young man of 25 years desires situation as bookkeeper or as assistant; 3 years' practical experience; unexceptionable city references. M 108, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 24; 5 years' experience as contractor's bookkeeper; A1 references; will start at low salary. Address M 150, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper, who is now employed, but wants to change; best of reference from present employers. Address M 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A D. E. BOOKKEEPer or cashier; have first-class Chicago references and am a thoroughly good man in every respect. Address M 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN OFfice, capable and willing to commence on small salary; references. Address O 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN SPEAKING ENglish, German, French, and Russian seeks employment. Address K 176, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 18 in a cigar store; can furnish bonds and references. Address M 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits; would like any good indoor position. Address M 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FEW HOURS EACH day or one or two days each week by an experienced bookkeeper. Address M 156, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE BY YOUNG man; good penman, quick, accurate in figures. Address O 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 BOOKKEEPER. ADdress O 62, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SOBER MAN, first-class gardener, private family preferred; best references if required. Address M 141, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COMmercial fitter, permanency; salary $20 per week; references. Address M 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER IS open for an engagement with some A1 house; none others need answer. Address O 61, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 BICYCLE MAKER; capable of starting new factory. M 147, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AM AN ACTIVE A1 traveling salesman of good address; commanded $6,000 salary with one house for 12 years; quit road 4 years ago to manage other business; am open for engagement with good firm either East or West. Address JAY SIMPSON,
Bravoort House, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—RESPONSIBLE ATTORney, 20 years' experience and familiarity with Western laws, whose health requires change from office, desires position as traveling collector for responsible house; references and bond furnished. Address Room 502 American Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN (25) WANTS position as traveler; experience; speaks English, French, and German; A1 reference. M 3, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED CITY salesman wants stapie to sell to trade that will be permanent; salary or commission. M 139, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED BOY, AS coachman or houseman; reference. 3639 Armour-av.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH MAN and wife as butler and cook. Highest references; both competent. 208 North State-st., fruit store.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH butler. Highest references. 208 North State-st., store.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH butler. Highest references. 208 North State-st., store.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WOULD like to do chores for board while attending college. Address M 123, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BUTler. Address O 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED BUTLER in private family. K R 173, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A RESpectable young Scotchman; single; strictly first-class. Apply W. M., Harness Department, Studebaker Bros.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman; married; thoroughly understand the care of fine carriages and horses; careful driver; first-class city references. Address M 120, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY MARried man; no children; A1 city references. Address J. C. WELCH, 2541 Michigan-av., stable.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDISH man in private family to take care of stable and do general work. Address M 155, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED COACHman, late; married; thoroughly understand the care of fine carriages and horses; careful driver; first-class city references. Address M 120, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY MARried man; no children; A1 city references. Address J. C. WELCH, 2541 Michigan-av., stable.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDISH man in private family to take care of stable and do general work. Address M 155, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED COACHman, late; married; thoroughly understand the care of fine carriages and horses; careful driver; first-class city references. Address M 120, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN; NO children; A1 city references. Address M 152, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED coachman; understands fine turnouts; willing and sober; very best city reference, K X 1, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—SPANISH AND ENGLISH stenographer and typewriter; good references; verbatim stenographer, desires position, or will give part of time. Address M 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — MALE — BY EXPERT stenographer; halfday position or part time; moderate salary. M 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; 6 months' experience; Remington; $10; 1st-class city references. Address M 130, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT YOUNG man as stenographer; will render good service for fair pay; references. Address M 116, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MALE STENOGRAPher; Remington operator; 2 years' R. R. experience. Address M 170, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—JEWELERS ATTENTION! Married man wants position as engraver in jewelry house in Denver, Colo.; references and bond given if required. Address F. H. G., Box 2241, Denver, Colo.

SITUATION WANTED—COLLECTOR OR ASSISTant bookkeeper in wholesale or commission firm; thoroughly qualified; bond or security in any amount required; A1 references. M 110, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN ENERGETIC man as correspondent in French, German or russian language; first-class bookkeeper; long experience in Exposition business. B 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — CORNET PLAYER, first-class man, wants playing with orchestra; understands theater business; dance playing; union or non-union. Address D 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN FOR evenings; any kind of light work. Address O 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HAULING FOR STORE or wholesale house with good single wagon. Address M 129, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRONG, INTELLIgent young man; any work; can drive. Address M 178, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; CAN furnish four years' city reference from last employer. Address 3215 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO work evenings. Address O 3, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY CASHIER, EXperienced and capable of handling large business; age 25 years; fair salary expected. M 99, Tribune.

SITUATION—WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper by young lady; 2 years' experience. Address BOOKKEEPER, 1,000 Schofield-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, GOOD penman, writing in office. M 102, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE FOR BABY; can come well recommended and can be seen at present place of employment. Call or address, 820 Chicago-av., Evanston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH lady's maid, maid to grown children, or seamstress. 208 North State-st., fruit store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED SECond girl and cook; private family. 191 Dearborn-av., top bell.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS or general housework; references; go anywhere. 26 N. Clark-st., Room 1.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in small private family. Call at 238 Wells-st., first flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GERman nurse to care for baby; doctor's reference. Call at 353 N. Market.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE IN private family; wife as cook, man for chores. 125 Clark-st., Room 26.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK (colored); first-class family only; no washing; state wages. 1,000 Park P.-av., Hyde Park.

SITUATIONS WANTED — TWO COMPETENT girls, one cook and laundress, German second girl. References, 198 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SMALL AMERICAN family; second girl, cook and laundress. Answer by letter. 639 Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE COOK IN private family or boarding-house. 2522 Dearborn-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO CHAMBER WORK, sewing, or assist in private family. Address A G 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL, 2d Second girl in a small American family. 246 Rom-aine-st., 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENglish girl as infant's nurse, lady's maid, or chambermaid. Please call or write, 477 North Park-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED — GENERAL HOUSEwork, cook and laundress; good cook and waitress; locality not stated. Call 220 Ontario-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO SECOND GIRLS, chamber maid and waitresses. Call 144 N. Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED LADY AS housekeeper or cook. Address K 174, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS CHAMbermaid or waitress. 208 N. State, store.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY or take home. 283 43d-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED young lady stenographer; have had long experience in the business and can furnish good references; am an expert in grammar, spelling, composition; also quick and accurate at figures; am not afraid of work and good salary must be paid for services. Address M 100, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY SEVERAL REGIStered, very expert stenographers; also by some less expert in our advanced dictation class, using the various leading machines; some expiring them.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT STEnographer and Remington typewriter; 3 years' experience; neat, rapid, and accurate; best of references. Address M188 B, 4445 Berkley-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY IN LAW OFfice; A1 stenographer and operator; 28 years old; 4 years' experience; $15 per week; references. Address M 118, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY; REMington operator, rapid and accurate, experienced; willing to assist in general office work. References. Address M 113, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, REMington operator, accurate and industrious, experienced; moderate wages to start with. Address M 119, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED STENOGrapher; Remington operator; one who spells and punctuates correctly; good references. Address K W 128, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS stenographer; have had some experience; salary no object. Address C 175, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER, employed in the forenoon would like position for afternoons. Address M 162, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD STENOGRApher, typewriter, telegrapher, and general clerk in railroad office. Address M 103, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED young man stenographer; references; Remington; salary moderate. Address M 101, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STENOGrapher; 2 years' experience; good references; railroad work preferred. Address

ESTATE.

R $15,000—

LAT BUILDING—
e $15,000; pays over
year old; is sold on

URNER & CO.,
Turner & Bond).

E, FOR SALE,
ence, 100 ft., $75.
e, 200 ft., $50.
e, 200 ft., $40.
ft., $50.
, 175 Dearborn-st.

ORTH SIDE MOD-
place; 9-room mod-
500; this is a choice
roperty; terms can

TURNER & CO.,
Turner & Bond.)

N PARK IN THE
egant new brown
6 bedrooms; beau-

& CO.,
of Turner & Bond).

SALLE-AV., NEAR
ront house; price

TURNER & CO.,
of Turner & Bond.)

DIGEST LAST SIX-
Evanston-ave.
front; good view of
, 54 Warren-av.

ARGYLE, ON THE
all street improve-
AVIS & BROWN,
90 Washington-st.

OT, LANE PARK,
outh. R. O. KAND-

ESTATE.

AND HOMES ON
es in free; to east
this month; a mod-
$125 ft., for $2,900.
T A. PERKINS,
, 185 Dearborn-st.

AR UNIVERSITY—
10 rooms, all im-
shaded grounds; 125
th front; an ideal
rms to suit.
0 Ashland Block.
and Randolph-sts.

0, $50 per foot; best
,000, $6,000, $7,000;
$35, $25, $25 per ft.
ER, 1110 Tacoma.

DISON-ST., 200 FT.
t; lot, 250 ft. west
will trade for street-
26, Tribune office.

RTY.

ALUABLE BLOCK
ocal dealers; cheap to
he land. Address M

STATE.

—FLORIDA HOME.
250 trees; $5,000.
107 Dearborn-st.

VANTED.

O FARM, HIGHLAND
Southwest; will give
for small farm, near
JOHN C. LONG.

A1 BUILDING LOT
$1,000 that will not
CASE & ANDEREGG.

ET, WITHIN TWO
Side; give location,
32, Tribune office.

LE-ST., NORTH OF
Dearborn-st.

CHANGE.

UNTS $300 TO $5,-
on the re-election
M 158, Tribune.

S CORNER STORE
first-class store ten-
good 11% to 12%; bal.
ARE, Unity Bldg.

ANO FOR HORSE
Tribune office.

ME PROPERTY FOR
d builder, 342 E. 44th.

UITY IN KENWOOD
and cash. Address M

ITY IN SOUTH SIDE
on West Madison-st.
near the Alley "L."
hington-st.

-IMPROVED FARM,
Michigan-av.; cash
10,000.
ville-st., Room 78.

3506 LAKE-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms near I. C. R. R. and cable; board if desired.

3332 CALUMET-AV. — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms; board if desired.

3625 VINCENNES-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; $20 a day board.

5917 GRAND-BLVD.—THIS FINE RESIDENCE is ready to receive guests; accommodations and cuisine unsurpassed; open fireplace, porter service; alley "L," steam, and street-cars.

5750 MADISON-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms with board near I. C. R. R. and World's Fair.

PRIVATE HOUSE, PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 23D-ST., large, sunny, sliding doors, bright rooms, board for two; $60 month. Address M 67, Tribune office.

North Side.

105 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE WARM FRONT room, fitted for four gentlemen, and other good rooms with board, if desired; 10 minutes' walk business center.

241 OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; first-class board; table board.

309 E. HURON-ST.—2 LARGE ROOMS; ALL CONveniences; choice table.

319 LA SALLE-AV.—FRONT BAY WINDOW alcove, double and single rooms; best table; references.

369 OHIO-ST.—WITH BOARD, NICELY FURnished rooms, heated.

405 SUPERIOR-ST.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS; board for four; best home table; references.

435 LA SALLE-AV.—FINE LOCATION; HANDsome rooms; good table; walking distance.

497 LA SALLE-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at reasonable rates; all conveniences.

West Side.

440 WASHINGTON-BLVD. — DOUBLE FRONT room; modern conveniences; furnace; heat; excellent table.

477 WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR UNION PARK —Pleasant rooms for gentlemen; superior table

598 JACKSON—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with board for two.

Miscellaneous.

549 N. CLARK.—ELEGANT HOME FOR 1 OR 2 gentlemen; private family.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY, 302 Tacoma (free), for board and rooms.

Hotels.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL, STATE-ST., FROM Archer-av. to 20th-st.—Steam heat, electric lights and bells, hot and cold water, free baths, rooms single or en suite, with or without board, $3 per week up; theater attached; most accessible from all parts of city of any hotel.

"CENTRAL HOUSE." 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Cozy, pleasant rooms. 50c a day, $3 a week; with board, $1 a day, $5 a week up.

DEARBORN—398-404 STATE-ST.—200 STEAM-heated rooms; ½ price of other first-class hotels.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, BREWSTER, 292 Dearborn-st., cor. Van Buren; central location; lighted by electricity, heated by steam, everything new; suspension bridge; rooms 50c per day up; reasonable weekly rates. W. E. MARSH JR. of Galt House, Cincinnati, O.

HOTEL MIDLAND, EUROPEAN, 167 AND 169 Madison-st.—100 elegant furnished rooms, all modern conveniences; steam heat; rates $50 up.

HOTEL WILLARD, 18TH-ST. AND WABASH-AV. A new, modern, strictly first-class hotel; special rates to families and permanent guests.

THE BORDEAUX, 339 MICHIGAN-AV.—MAGNIficent rooms, private baths; American or European plan; table d'hote dinner every evening.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day 75c up; week, $4 up.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY where there are no other roomers, by a quiet middle-aged man who is willing to pay for comforts; North Side preferred. Address M 132, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY 2 YOUNG LADIES, EMployed during day; not to exceed $8 per week; north of 31st-st., convenient to I. C. R. R. Address B., 108 53d-st.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple on South Side, where there is plenty of room; not farther than Hyde Park. Address M 167, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—FOR WAREHOUSE—EMployed during day; not to exceed $6 per week; north of 31st-st., convenient to I. C. R. R. Address B., 108 53d-st.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple on South Side, where there is plenty of room; not farther than Hyde Park. Address M 167, Tribune office.

BOARD—GENT AND WIFE WANT BOARD AND room; pay $14 week. Call at 79 Dearborn-st., room 407, Private preferred.

BOARD—AND COMFORTABLE ROOM FOR PROfessional lady; South Side preferred; state price. Address O 64, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS—WHERE YOU WANT them. PAGE'S AGENCY, 119 Dearborn-st.

BOARD—AND ROOM — BY A RESPECTABLE Dyeing man; state terms. M 179, Tribune office.

BOARD—GET A LIST OF US BEFORE YOU LOcate; no charges. WM. REED & CO., Tacoma Bldg.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

A FIRST-CLASS 4-FT. OAK DESK FOR $20. Desks, office chairs, and show cases. All kinds of store and office fixtures. McARTHUR & COLE, 86 Lake-st.

CASH REGISTERS, ALL KINDS, AT HALF price. Come quick if you want bargains; also rent and exchange. Chicago Cash Register Exchange, 119 Clark-st., second floor.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 86 and 88 Canal-st. (or Madison).

WE MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF STORE fixtures. Special bargains in show-cases, desks, chairs, counters, etc. CHAS. F. KADE & CO., 216 E. Lake-st.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. KIMBALL'S, 120 State. Palmer House.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—10 BRYANT-AV., MODERN HOUSE, two blocks from Cottage Grove-av. and two blocks from 39th-st. car line; 9 rooms, nearly new; long lease to good tenant; $65 per month.

Indiana-av., 4563—For sale or to rent—New buff Bedford stone front residence, hardwood finish, everything complete, detached; price $12,000; will rent for $75 per month.
REA & CO., Exclusive Agents.
42 Rookery.

FOR RENT—ENGLEWOOD—A FINE COKNER house, near 63d-st. Depot I. C. R. R., 9 rooms, basement, and attic, in fine order, and barn; possession any time; will sell carpets; rent $65 per month for one year. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR RENT—A WELL-LOCATED 9-ROOM modern house in Kenwood; furnace; modern plumbing, hardwood, etc.; will sell new carpets, etc. Apply to HOLMES & HAZELTINE, Room 304, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
Furnished house, near I. C. 31st-st Station, one year's lease, $80; also other houses and flats, from $30 up. PAGE, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED—THREE ELEGANT houses, Prairie-av., near 30th-st.; W. P. lease if desired; 10, 15, 16 rooms each; don't miss this. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3169 GROVELAND-AV.—A DESIRable modern house, very accessible; immediate possession.

3649 INDIANA-AV., FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 rooms; rent reasonable.

TO RENT—MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE; FURnace, gas, shades. 6335 Dickey-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—
54 ST. CLAIR-ST.
Modern, 11-room, east front residence; key at 380 Ontario-st. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETE—12-room modern house, Dearborn-av., near Walton-pl.; first-class; $135 per month; World's Fair year. JOHN C. LONG, 4 Portland Block.

FOR RENT—200 FREMONT-ST., A NICE MODern 9-room house, completely furnished throughout. Will be rented to May 1. C. H. MULLIKEN, 86 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM HOUSE NICELY AND completely furnished, until May 1 or longer. 200 Fremont-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLAT 409 SEDGWICK-ST....$25 MO.
11-room house, Englewood.....$20 mo.
10-room house, Winnetka.....$25 mo.
8-room flat, 5438 State-st.....$25 mo.
F. W. BALSMYDER & CO., 130 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—THREE 10-ROOM houses; modern improvements; three blocks from depot; $20 per month; also houses and lots for sale on long time. C. J. PENNOCK.
100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IN THE ANDERSON,
4239 and 4241 St. Lawrence-av.
7-room apartments, new, hardwood finish, range, janitor, steam heat, 3½ blocks from Allen L station; $50 per month.
REA & CO.,
42 Rookery.

TO RENT—
S. w. cor. 48th-st. and Evans-av., new 5, 6, and 7 room flats; gas ranges, wood mantel, screens, and shades; rents $21 and $25. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 3920 Cottage Grove-av. 136 and 158 La Salle-st. Tel., Oakland 828.

TO RENT—12, 4, 5, AND 6 ROOM FLATS; STEAM heat, hot and cold water, janitor service, and all modern improvements; new building; will show at any time. 4714 and 4716 Evans-av., or JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 38 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE OZARK APARTMENT BUILDing, cor. 35th-st. and Wabash-av.; apartments of seven and five rooms; steam heat, electric light, elevator, telephone, and janitor service; furnished rooms, single or en suite; first-class cafe.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL 3, 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMED flats on Langley-av., near Ellis Park; steam heat, gas ranges, elevator, and janitor service; marble entrance; $20 to $60 per month. G. F. HULL, 68 35th-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STEAM-HEATED SIX-roomed corner flat near I. C. R. R. depot, with handsome new furniture for sale. Address D F 143, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 22D-ST., FAR-lor floor and basement, 7 rooms, elegantly furnished, including piano and silverware; $65 month Address M 68, Tribune.

TO RENT—NEAT 6-ROOM FLAT, ALL MODERN improvements; separate entrance, 194 44th-st., between Drexel and Ellis; rent $40.

TO RENT—478 MARSHFIELD-AV.—TWO FLATS for basement and parlor floor, 6 rooms; key upper flat. DR. McCHESNEY.

TO RENT—LOWER FLAT, WITH FURNACE, $35. 42 26th-st., near Prairie-av.

TO RENT—3251 CALUMET-AV., 6 ROOMS, ONLY $35. J. C. McCORD, 116 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—1311 TO 1317 MILWAUKEE-AV., FINE flats, stores, and offices at moderate rentals; janitor service, modern improvements; agent on premises every afternoon.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—526 CARROLL-AV.—6 ROOMS, ONLY $25. J. C. McCORD, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1048 MONROE-ST., NEAR CAMPbell-av.; 1st flat; 5 rooms; $17.00.

North Side.

TO RENT—FINE APARTMENTS IN THE NEW and elegant Sheridan Apartment Building, 576 and 578 La Salle-av., four rooms, bath, and hall, with all modern conveniences. For particulars apply to GUSTAVE F. FISCHER, Room 49, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A PRETTY 5-ROOM FLAT WITH all modern conveniences; walking distance, North Side; $18 month. F. W. BALSMYDER & CO., 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SIX-room second flat near Lincoln Park; beautifully located; best references required; rent $40. Address M 135, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CHOICE CORNER FLAT, FIRST floor, 7 beautiful rooms, newly papered; $50. 150 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—149 RACINE-AV.—NICE FRONT FLAT, 5 rooms and bath. C. B. RICHARD & CO., 62 S. Clark-st.

TO RENT—$22 50—698 ORCHARD-ST., NEAR Lincoln Park—Desirable 6-room flat; all improvements. M. WATKINS, 635, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS, FURNISHED AND unfurnished, heat, elevator, janitor service. Inquire 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—255 OHIO-ST., 3D FLAT: PLEASANT room to a gentleman; steam heat; references.

TO RENT—277 SUPERIOR, 2D FLAT, 4 ROOMS, $25.

TO RENT—FLAT, 8 ROOMS; MODERN IMPROVEments. 535 Garfield-av., near Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—CHOICE NEW 6-ROOM FLATS, WITH bath, cor. Clark and Belmont-avs., $18 to $22.

TO RENT—293 N. FRANKLIN-ST.—PARLOR flat; 6 rooms; all conveniences.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom off separate entrance, furnished, new, bay window, grate, breakfast if desired; 2 minutes out on South Side; 6c fare; two blocks from cars; very desirable; two quiet gentlemen preferred; private family. References. Address M 121, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN THE HARVARD, 5714 AND 5716 Washington-av., two blocks from South Park Station of Illinois Central railroad and 57th-st. entrance to World's Fair grounds, handsomely furnished rooms, steam heat, gas, and electric light, filtered water; new building and new furniture; inspection invited.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE, $3; DOUBLE, $5 and up, with bath, first and 2d floor; board by the week or meal tickets; best in Hyde Park. Hotel Norwalk, opposite South Park station; 57th-st. entrance to World's Fair. Office 5638 Lake-av.; American. European.

TO RENT—ON VINCENNES-AV., NEAR OAKwood-blvd., two single rooms; large closets; heat; terms reasonable; teachers or ladies employed preferred. Address M 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH DRESSing room; conveniences; steam heat; rates $14 to $16; 10 minutes' walk from university. Address M 160, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2210 MICHIGAN-AV., FINELY FURnished rooms; best location in Chicago; terms very moderate.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, three windows facing on Michigan-av.; will rent cheap to respectable party. 2351 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN, boulevard, near elevated station, South Side. Address M 163, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED ROOMS, elevator, steam heat, restaurant, bar, baths; 75c a day, $4 a week up. 445 State-st. Peck-court.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, HEATed; private house, Prairie-av., near 23d-st.; $12 month. Address M 69, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3403 WABASH-AV.—CHOICE FRONT room newly furnished and decorated.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM; STEAM HEAT. 99 26th-st., Flat 4.

TO RENT—A FRONT ALCOVE BEDROOM, NICEly furnished. 2948 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—273 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED rooms, single and double; steam heat.

West Side.

TO RENT—AT 927 MONROE-ST., 2 FURNISHED rooms; stationary washstands, hot and cold water; use bath, etc.; on 8 cent car above, the other with bay window; will rent single or en suite.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, ELEGANTly furnished; heat, gas, bath; private residence; nice home for winter. Call at once. 42 S. Center-av.

TO RENT—3 PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; furnace heat. 550 W. Monroe.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE AND square room. 54 S. Ada-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor and front bedroom in new modern brick house near Chicago-av.; rent cheap; German and Swedish languages spoken; only gentlemen with references need apply. 104 Townsend-st., Storm.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—BELDEN-AV., NEAR Sheffield—Neatly furnished room, all conveniences, steam heat; private American family; $10 per month. Address M 165, Tribune office.

TO RENT—326 INDIANA-ST., A NICELY FURnished suite of front rooms with owner; all modern conveniences; good location.

TO RENT—360 E. ONTARIO-ST., WARM FRONT room; every convenience; walking distance; choice location; gentlemen.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, SUITE ELEGANTLY furnished rooms in private family. Address M 144, Tribune office.

TO RENT—239 DEARBORN-AV., LARGE, HANDsomely furnished front room; everything first-class. References.

TO RENT—BOOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMEly furnished; bath adjoining; private family; suitable for two gentlemen; references. 18 Lane-pl.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR WITH alcove; all conveniences; in private family; for one or two gentlemen. 268 Erie-st.

TO RENT—278 DEARBORN-AV.—TWO LARGE furnished rooms; gas, bath, and heat.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED, WARM room, reasonable, to gentlemen. 235 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—264 ONTARIO-ST.—2 SINGLE AND 2 double rooms; board if desired.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FOR ROOMS AND BOARD CALL ON us. Columbian Room Renting Bureau, Room 1011, Unity Building.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—FINE STORES IN THE NEW Toledo Building, n. e. cor. 97th and Dearborn-sts.; fine opening for druggist, grocery, or market.
WALTER H. WILSON,
36 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—FROM JAN. 1—STORE AND BASEment with good light and high ceilings, in the Chicago Dry Goods Commission Building, 207, 209, and 211 Jackson-st, and 150 and 152 and 154 Quincy-st. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR RENT—BUILDING ON THE NORTHwest corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st., now occupied by C. P. Kimball & Co.; will subdivide and rent different floors if desired. D. W. IRWIN, 130 Rialto Bldg.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON AND RESTAURANT, large space, ground floor; central location; down-town. R. S. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 115 QUINCY-ST; 15X50. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE, 1425 MICHIgan-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1307 STATE-ST., NICE STORE, $50. A. HELLE, 94 Washington, R. 34.

FOR RENT—STORE—67 MARKET-ST., BET. Randolph and Washington, 204, 167 Dearborn.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK OR SAMPLE SPACE CHEAP, in elegant, new, light office. 780, 334 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP; DESIRABLE DESK ROOM in front office, 30 Major Block (3d floor); O. K. for any business; elevators, telephone, vault, etc.

TO RENT—MOST CONVENIENTLY LOCATED suite of offices in the Monadnock Block. Apply to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 36 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE OFFICES AND SLEEPing rooms at 127 La Salle-st. Room 9.

TO RENT—DESK IN ELEGANT OFFICE, FIRST floor. 122 Monroe, Commercial Building.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, WITH USE OF VAULT. 302 Stock Exchange.

Lofts.

TO RENT—A LARGE LOFT FOR MANUFACTURing purposes, containing 12,000 square feet floor space; will divide to suit; high ceiling, light from 4 sides, steam heat, elevator service, and power; also 1st floor in a building in course of construction, could be changed to suit tenant, containing 4,500 square feet, with steam heat and power, location N. Halsted and Rees-sts., only one block from Clybourn-av. cable. Apply at Capital Mfg. Co., 125 Rees-st.

TO RENT—2,500 FEET WITH POWER AT 148-154 Monroe-st. HAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—
For Hotel Purposes.
The Lanyon Opera-House,
Englewood-av., near Wentworth,
Englewood.
Well located for World's Fair hotel, 1¼ miles west of Fair grounds.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — A FOUR-STORY BUILDING ON North-av., near Halsted, well adapted for a first-class German hotel and saloon; house now fitted with roomers; cheap rent.
W. BALSMYDER & CO., 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
Hotel in Englewood; 21 rooms; centrally located; immediate demand for all the rooms.
B. F. JACOBS & CO.,
99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—6101 WASHINGTON-AV., SECOND street west World's Fair—New stone front building, 24 rooms; open daily; well arranged for hotel.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDING, 166-174 CLINTON st.—The best manufacturing building in the West; mill construction; automatic fire sprinklers; watch service; steam and power; fast freight and passenger elevator; stores and floors 46x160; light on all sides; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. Phone main 4166. Low insurance.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS (5,000 SQ. FT.) ON second floor in business center, with heat, power, and water, and wired for electric lights, large walls; will give 10 years' lease at less than 40 cents per sq. ft. if taken at once.
AMES SWORD CO., 146 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR, WITH GOOD LIGHT and high ceilings, in the Chicago Dry Goods Commission Building, 207, 209, and 211 Jackson-st, and 150, 152, and 154 Quincy-st.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—PRINTERS—TAYLOR BUILDING 140-146 Monroe-st., elegant, second floor, front room, 30x50; 1 room 50x50; all well lighted; passenger and freight elevators. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. Phone main 4166.

TO RENT—NO. 88 SHERMAN-ST., FOR SMALL hotel; 21 rooms, store and basement.
R. J. GUNNING,
79 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, 1894, NOS. 17, 19, AND 21 Congress-st. (opposite Auditorium) with sheds and barns in rear. Inquire at Room 519, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, ONE ELEGANT FLOOR; plenty of light; elevator, steam heat and power. Apply on premises, 153 and 155 S. Jefferson-st., near Jackson. M. KEATING.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT CLEAN FLOORS FOR STORage; down town.
R. J. GUNNING,
79 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS—20X40 EACH: FOURTH floor. 189 E. Washington-st., near Fifth-av.
C. L. PARKS, Trust Bldg.

TO RENT—FOR WOOD WORKERS, FLOORS WITH H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED — TO RENT — FOR ONE YEAR OR more, a large, nicely furnished house of about 15 rooms; house detached, facing east, with large stable, on Michigan-av., between 22d and 36th-sts., or in Kenwood; house must be first-class in every particular, with all modern improvements, for family of four; expect to pay liberal rent. Address M 104, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT, 7 ROOMS; STEAM heat, gas range; between 40th and 60th-sts., Cottage Grove-av. and the lake; rent not to exceed $55 per month. Address M 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM BY young man in private family within 20 minutes' walk of Clark and Madison-sts.; rent not to exceed $12 per month. Address O 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED rooms on North Side, east of Clark, in vicinity of Illinois, and south of Chestnut; must be good locality and reasonable; permanent if suited. M 173, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 YEARS' LEASE, FLAT or house, furnished or unfurnished; adults; South Side, Hyde Park preferred; state full particulars; best references. Address O 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IF YOU HAVE FURNISHed rooms for rent call and see us. Columbian Room Renting Bureau, Room 1011 Unity Bldg.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 PLAINLY FURNISHED rooms; small family; South Side. Address M 118, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OR house; no children; best of references; state price and number of rooms. M 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT, 6 TO 8 ROOMS; modern; good locality; cheap; good tenant; quick. Address O 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished houses and flats. PAGE, 119 Dearborn.

WANTED—TO RENT—CARRIAGE PAINT SHOP. Address 491 North Clark-st. K, rear building.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE; 3 NICELY furnished rooms; housekeeping. M 98, Tribune.

STORAGE.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY — 177 WEST Adams-st., near Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced; telephone 4085.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 89 E. VAN Buren-st., near Clark; have all the facilities for storing furniture, mdse., office fixtures, pianos, etc.; central for the sale of specialties; private rooms; experienced men for moving; low rates. GEO. W. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)—Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping Telephone 9927.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—
80, 82, and 84 E. 12th-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Established 1875.
Our new, clean, well-lighted warehouse for STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
With compartments, etc. with keys.
PRICES! the very LOWEST and CONVENIENCES the BEST.
Permanent and reliable.
PACKING, SHIPPING, and EXPRESSING.
Advances. Telephone South 786.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st., for storage of furniture and merchandise; if desired, separate compartments at moderate rates. Special terms for storing bicycles during the winter. Goods on commission. Advances made. Inspection invited. Telephone main 4038. The E. Jennings Co., Proprietors.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PERRY.

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A TEST—NO IMPOSITION—MRS. FOSTER, MOST celebrated astrologer and business clairvoyant known; tested by the nobility of Europe; 40 years' practice; mail on receipt of $1, stamp, and date of birth; hours, 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.; permanently located at 78 Ogden-av., a few doors north of Madison-st.

MADAME MARIE, PALM AND PLANET READer, 387 Wabash-av.

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W. D. ANDERSON & CO., 203 STOCK EXchange, are expert accountants; we open books, examine, prepare, and close books; strictly confidential work done by day or night.

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MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.
We give better value for the money than any house in the city.

3 Vose & Sons pianos, each.....$125. $165. $175
1 Kroeger & Sons' piano.....225
2 Decker pianos, each.....175. 200
1 Haines Bros.' piano.....100
2 Weser Bros.' pianos.....100. 135
3 Schaaf pianos.....150. $165. 175
2 upright pianos, your choice, each.....100
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10 square pianos, each.....$40. $50. $75. 100

EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.
Every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded.
Pianos exchanged, moved, tuned, repaired, and stored.
200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. (Established 1857.)
BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS. We make KIMBALL PIANOS, REED AND PORTABLE PIPE ORGANS, also piano stools and covers. FOUR LARGE FACTORIES UNDER ONE SYSTEM OF OPERATING EXPENSES, thus enabling us to obtain the BEST RESULTS at an absolute MINIMUM OF COST.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Instruments sold on EASY PAYMENTS if desired.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
General Western agents for HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, and other pianos.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT. Pianos tuned and repaired. Old instruments taken in exchange.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.
KIMBALL HALL

THE MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.,
Carry the finest line of pianos in Chicago, retailing at factory prices,
—ON LOW MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS—
WEBER ——WHEELOCK
WEBER ——WHEELOCK
——LINDEMAN——STUYVESANT
——LINDEMAN——STUYVESANT
Bargains in slightly used uprights constantly on hand. Prices from $140 upwards.
Also square pianos in excellent condition from $50 to $125 on payments of $5 per month.
248 Wabash-av.

A GOOD PLACE
To buy a PIANO. To buy an ORGAN.
To rent a PIANO. To rent an ORGAN.
We have all grades of reliable instruments which we offer at the lowest prices—on easy terms.
200 Pianos from $40.00 upward.
500 Organs from $20.00 upward.
Tuning, repairing, polishing, etc.
ESTEY & CAMP, THE LEADING HOUSE,
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

A $950 MAGNIFICENT CABINET GRAND upright piano, good as new; all latest improvements; silver mounted, artistically carved, including the imported French action, 7⅞ octave, first-class makers; must be seen to be appreciated; $175; terms, $5 per month. Residence, 3657 Grand-blvd., and must be sold at once.

A GOOD PIANO FOR A BEGINNER, $25. 25 square pianos, full size, overstrung, among them Steinway, Chickering, Haines, Schomacker, Hardman, Bush, etc.; prices from $50 up. All are being thoroughly renovated in our shops and will be fully guaranteed.
TERMS OF PAYMENT TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 226-228 WABASH-AV.

PIANOS—MAGNIFICENT UPRIGHT PIANO, a new a few months ago, will be sold by public auction Wednesday morning, Nov. 2, and all the magnificent furniture of the residence; sale commencing at 10:30, rain or shine; no reserve; absolutely a free sale. 375 Michigan-av.
P. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHICKERING PIANOS. CHASE BROS.' PIanos, and a complete stock of medium priced and second-hand instruments, for rent and sale on time payments.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

—PIANO BARGAINS—
1 P. M. Union Upright, $158; rent $3.
Lyon & Healy Upright, $150; rent $4.
Squares, $50 to $100; rent $3.
HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs at
LYON, POTTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Music House, 174-176 Wabash-av.

BRADBURY PIANOS.
You can always find good bargains in second-hand pianos of all the leading manufacturers at the Bradbury Piano Warerooms.
255 and 257 Wabash-av.

THOMPSON MUSIC CO., ARE SOLE AGENTS for the old reliable "Mathushek" and the new scale "Thompson" pianos. Wareroom 367 Wabash-av.

BEATTY PIANO, ORGAN, $32 UP. CATL. REEF BEATTY. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Frank P. Conger and Albert E. Barker, under the firm name and title of Conger & Barker, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all business will in future be carried on by the said Frank P. Conger. All accounts due the firm may be paid to either of the undersigned.
FRANK P. CONGER.
ALBERT E. BARKER.
Chicago, Oct. 31st, 1892.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLY AND OVERFLOW pipe, World's Columbian Exposition.
Chicago, Nov. 1, 1892.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 7th day of November, 1892, for supplying and erecting overflow pipes on condensers, and for the supply and erection of supply pipes on condensers, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office and which may be had upon application.
Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Director of Works, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS FOR EXTERIOR COVERING OF Dairy Barns, World's Columbian Exposition.
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 31, 1892.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 3d day of November, 1892, for furnishing the labor and material required to complete exterior covering of Dairy Barns for the World's Columbian Exposition, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office.
Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Director of Works, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS FOR TRAIN SHED AND PERRON to Terminal Station, World's Columbian Exposition.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1, 1892.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 8th day of November, 1892, for the material and labor required to construct the train shed and perron to the terminal station for the World's Columbian Exposition in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office.
Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Director of Works, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill., Jackson Park.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE—SACRIFICE IN ELEgant household furniture; elegant drawing-room suits, nearly new, cost $400, for $100; one suit in tapestry, $75; rug set, $40; also tables, cab

St. Paul, 13,400. Government bonds were weaker. State bonds quiet.

Railroad bonds were dull. The transactions were only $778,000. St. Paul first, L. and M. division, rose 2 to 124¼. Union Pacific 4½s declined 1¾ to 87.

SALE AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Nov. 1	Closing—Oct. 31
Atchison	1,900	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
Am. Cot. Oil	612	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Do pfd	13,338	95¾	95	95¾	94¾
Am. Sugar	240	112¾	110¾	111¾	111¾
Am. Tob	1,100	103	103	103	103¾
Bal. & Ohio	700	97	96	97	.....
C. B. & Q	3,095	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
C. & N. W	1,550	116¾	115¾	116¾	116¾
C., M. & St. P	13,480	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Do pfd	780	124¾	124	124¾	124
C. R. I. & P	5,010	94	93¾	93¾	93¾
C. St. P., M. & O	400	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
Can. Southern	300	58¾	58¾	58¾	58
Ches. & Ohio	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Colo. Coal	450	41	41	41	41
C. C. C. & St. L	1,045	65¾	64¾	64¾	65¾
C. & E. L. pfd	100	115¾	115¾	115¾	.....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	773	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
Chicago Gas	21,800	95¾	93¾	94¾	94¾
D., L. & W	1,130	154¾	153¾	154¾	154¾
D. & R. G	500	17	16¾	17	17¼
Do pfd	100	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Dist. & C. F. Co	48,428	67¾	65¾	66¾	67
Edison	276	106¾	106¾	106¾	.....
Genl. El	410	116¾	116	116	116¾
Hocking Valley	3,600	31¾	30¾	31¾	.....
Iowa Central	210	11	11	11	.....
Lake Shore	1,710	134¾	134¾	134¾	134
Louis. & Nash	398	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
L. E. & W	700	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Do pfd	725	78¾	77¾	78¾	77
L. N. A. & C	600	26¾	26¾	26¾	25¾
Laclede Gas	100	24	24	24	24¾
Do pfd	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	.....
Mo. Pac	2,065	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Mich. Cent	1,020	110¾	110	110¾	109¾
M., K. & T. pfd	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	.....
Manhattan	500	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾
Minn. & St. L	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	.....
Do pfd	200	45¾	45¾	45¾	.....
N. Y. & N. E	22,585	46¾	45¾	45¾	46¾
Nor. Pac. pfd	7,000	51¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
N. Y. L. E. & W	2,850	37¾	37	37	37¾
N. Y. Cent	1,025	111¾	110¾	111¾	110
N. Y., Sus. & W	3,410	20¾	20	20	20¾
Do pfd	600	72¾	72	72	73¾
Nor. Am. Co	700	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
N. Y., O. & W	2,530	20	19¾	19¾	20¾
Nat. Linseed	810	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Nat. Lead	3,918	48	47¾	47¾	47¾
Do pfd	1,200	96¾	96	96¾	96¾
Nat. Cordage	1,700	135¾	134	134¾	134¾
N. Y. C. & St. L	200	36¾	36¾	36¾	.....
Starch	200	38	36	38	.....
Ore. S. Line	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	.....
Ohio So	100	31¾	30¾	31¾	30
Phil. & Reading	19,800	58¾	58	58¾	58¾
Pac. Mail	100	32	32	32	31¾
Rich. Terml	7,305	9¾	8¾	9¾	8¾
N. Y. & N. P. pfd	1,500	25¾	24	24¾	.....
So. Pac.	250	36½	36½	36½	36¾
St. P. & Dul	250	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Tex. Pac	100	11	10¾	10¾	11
Union Pac	900	40¾	40	40¾	40¾
W. & L. E	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	24
Do pfd	300	63¾	63	63	63¾
Wabash pfd	150	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Western Union	1,873	98¾	98½	98½	98½

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams (bid)	150	Fargo (bid)	145
American (bid)	120	United States	50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg. ..... 114½ | U. S. 4½s, reg. (bid) 100
U. S. 4s, coup. ..... 114¾ |

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

$3000 Atchinets ..... 83¾@83¾
Inter Atch inc 5s Ir 58
2000 At & CF 1st 80
3000 A & G W 5s ..... 109¾@110¾
2000 Buff & Susq 1st con 95¾
12000 C & Nat 1st gtd ..... 103¾@103¾
5000 C St P 1st 101¾
4000 C & O-R & A Div 4s 79
1000 C & O-R & A D 2cn 7s 110
$1000 C & E I 1st ..... 102¾@103
1000 CG I & C 1st 90¾
$5000 C & N P 1st ..... 115¾@115¾
500 C B & Q Iacific 5s 113¾
5000 C R I & P deb 5s 115¾
4000 CCC & St L-CWBM 114¾
Do 92¾
3000 Con Gas 1st 5s 80
2000 C & A 1st 101½
6000 D & R G 4s 87¾
$3000 D & R G deb 5s 83
10000 CB & Q 5s 103¾
10000 CB & Q 4s 123¾
5000 CB & Q D & M 4s 94¾
6000 CH V & T 5s 92
14000 D & RG 4s ..... 85¾@85¾
1000 D M & I 4s 40
8000 Den & Ala 5s 101¾
1000 EL & BS 5s 97
1000 FW & RG 1st 78
$2000 G H W & S Plst tr. 101
$2000 G H W & S 1P in t r 35¾
8000 H & S J 2c 117
1000 Iowa Cen 1st 5s 90
10000 IDA S 1st tr 122
5000 K P 5s-1895 106
20000 K P 4s 1905 ..... 104¾
3000 Kings Co El 1st 99½
10000 Le Dk 7s 103¾
11000 L & Cen 104¾
1000 Lac G 1st 83¾
1000 L S & MC 1d cp 123¾
1000 L S & W 2d cp 101¾
1000 L St L & T 1st 95
1000 Mo El 1st 61
14000 M Pac 1st 119¾
10000 M & S Plst-1 & MD. 124¾
1000 M & SP 1st-WA 111
$3000 M & SP con. 128¾@128¾
$3000 M & Tist ..... 80¾@80¾
8000 M & H 4s ..... 61@61½
5000 NY L & W cn mtg 113¾
20000 N Starch Co 1st 105
2000 NYC deb 5s 107
1000 NYC & St L 4s 100
17000 NY C & St L 4s. 95¾@96¾
1000 NYL & W nw 2d cn 104¾
$1000 N Y & Har 3½s 100
22000 NY & R 5½s ..... 83¾@83¾
5000 N Y O & W con 5s 105¾
5000 NP 1st con ..... 72¾@73
5000 NP 1st cp 111¾
6000 NP 2d cp 114¾
1000 NP & M 1st 120
2000 NW cn cp 2d bds 125¾
8000 N W cp reg 2d bd 126
$1000 N W 2½-yr deb 5s 100
1000 OSL & U cn 74
1000 OSL 6s 104¾
1000 P & C 1st 120
40000 P & R 2d inc ..... 11¾@11¾
$3000 P & R 2d inc ..... 84¾@84¾
1000 P & E 1st 40
3000 PDE 1st ED 100¾
9000 RT cl t 5s ..... 40¾@40¾
2000 Rich & W 5s 79
1000 R & Ded 6s 91
2000 S V & N E 4s 82
1000 SL A & T 1st 80
2000 S A TH 2d pfd 104¾
400 SL & IM gtd 83¾
5000 S & W 1st 72
5000 SP M & M 1st cn 5s, rd to 4½s 101
6000 TP 2d inc ..... 29¾@29¾
10 OT AA & N M 80
15000 T P & W 5s 82
1000 T St L & K C 1st 39¾
1000 UP Lf 6s ctf inc 70¾
7000 UP-Da G 1st 104¾
4000 UP cl tr 4½s 87
1000 W Sh 1st 119¾
3000 W S 4s reg 103½
3000 W Sg tis rg ..... 102¾@102¾
$3000 Wis Cl 1st 90¾

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 1.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	2,500	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾
American Sugar	2,170	111	112¾	110¾	111¾
Do pfd	50	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Bell Telephone	25	203	203	203	203
C., B. & Q	1,750	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Chicago Junc. Ry	10	106	106	106	106
Do pfd	50	94½	94½	94½	94½
Union Pacific	2,500	40¾	40¾	40	40¾

Bond sales and quotations:

5000 Atch inc	58½	6000 O St L 6s	103¾@103¾
2000 Atch gd	87¾	1000 Rut 1st pf 7s	113¾
6000 Atch 4s	82¾	1000 Vermont 5s	94
1000 C B & N 5s	113¾	2000 Gas 1st	80
6000 Ogn S L 5s	73¾		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 1.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 54@54¼ ex div.; Reading, 27¾@28; Lehigh Valley, 50¾@29¾; Reading gen. 4s, 86¾ bid; Cata inc, 76¼@77; do 2d inc, 70¾@71¾; do 3d inc, 64¼@64¾.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Mining quotations: Crown Point, $1.20; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.25. Homestake, $3.00; Horn Silver, $3.00; Iron Silver, 35c; Quicksilver, $3.00; preferred, $7.50; Bulwer, 10c.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 1.—Mining stocks—Closing prices: Atlnuez Mining company (new), $1.00; Atlantic, $25@$25.75; Boston and Montana, $17.50; Calumet and Hecla, $290 00; Catalpa, $17 00; Franklin, $13.50; Kearsarge, $11.00; Osceola, $34 00; Quincy, $128.00; Tamarack, $156.00; Centennial, $7.00; Mining, $7.74; Butte and Boston Copper, $9.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 1.—Alta, 20c; Bulwer, 10c; Best and Belcher, $1.35; Bodie Consolidated, 30c; Choltar, 70c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.80; Crown Point, $1.30; Eureka Consolidated, $1.50; Gould & Curry, 85c; Hale & Norcross, $1.30; Mexican, $1.30; Mono, 25c; Mount Diablo, 95c; Navajo, 10c; Ophir, $2.50; Potosi, 95c; Savage, 85c; Sierra Nevada, 75c; Silver Hill, $1.45; Standard, $5; Utah, 15c; Yellow Jacket, $1.15; Nevada Queen, 5c; Belle Isle, 5c; North Belle Isle, 5c; Belcher, $2.25.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

There was moderate activity in the leading markets yesterday, with a decline in about everything on the floor. The rain all over the West and South improved the prospects for winter wheat very much, and discouraged some of the local holders. Indications pointed to colder weather to follow the rain, some low temperatures being shown in the Northwest.

The so-called English visible supply decreased 134,000 bu for the week.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 450 cars; corn, 480 cars; oats, 240 cars; and 30,000 hogs.

Aldrich, who was a buyer of December wheat early, was supposed to be covering some of Pardridge's short sales for that month.

Armour led the selling in provisions, January pork and lard being favorites with him. Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick, the Anglo-American, and Swift were also sellers, with shorts the principal buyers.

The local stock of flaxseed in regular elevators was reported at 1,547,853 bu, an increase for the week of 136,071 bu. The corresponding period a year ago showed an increase of 171,838 bu, making a total of 945,280 bu at that time. In addition to the sum first named there are in special bins 95,982 bu, or a small increase over a week ago.

Early deliveries of oats were much smaller than expected, approximating 150,000 bu. This helped the market not only for November, but also for December, these futures advancing almost ¼c, while May was scarcely more than steady. Another encouraging feature to those favorable to higher prices was the developed demand for No. 3 oats. At least 25,000 bu were sold to be taken from store at a price only 1c below No. 2 regular.

A cablegram from the editor of the *Corn Trade News* gave the local trade some surprisingly large figures on the Russian crops of cereals. His figures follow with comparisons for previous years. Poland is not included in the estimates:

	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
Wheat, bu	247,000,000	176,000,000	205,000,000	.....
Rye, bu	679,000,000	478,000,000	612,000,000	.....
Barley, bu	144,000,000	134,000,000	158,000,000	.....
Oats, bu	486,000,000	416,000,000	483,000,000	.....

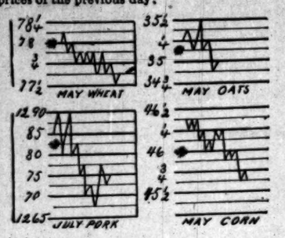
In 1889 the wheat crop was 185,000,000 bu, rye 702,000,000 bu, barley 166,000,000 bu, and oats 905,000,000 bu.

Eggleston took about all of the corn delivered on November contracts. It was supposed to be for Lyon & Co. Lyon is also known to have bought a good deal of November corn several months ago in anticipation of an earlier wet season than this—a season that would cut off receipts of contract corn—and start in November with comparatively light stocks here. Though they were disappointed by they weather they bought the corn, and now every one is wondering what they will do with it. It is said that brokers were selling for them yesterday on the firm places during the morning.

Gossipers who had Nelson Morris & Co. defaulting on a line of October ribs were considerably out of their reckoning. As a matter of fact Morris & Co. were among the sellers of ribs Saturday and Monday, having 150,000 lbs or more that they could conveniently unload, and these they marketed at 12c and delivered them the same day. All the ribs sold the clique by this house were delivered at various times during the month and at the close they were not short a pound. Gossip over the late rib deal was confined yesterday to the Ryan default feature. Cudahy and Wright say that is not bothering them any, as Ryan's trades were with commission men who will be expected to make good anyway. Ryan himself says that he will never pay the claim unless the courts establish 12c for ribs as a fair price. He thinks $5.75 over the right figure.

A trader commenting on the situation in wheat stated that he considered New York the pivot upon which the market would turn. They were in position there to move quickly feel any improvement in the situation abroad, and the export business, he thought, would be the first thing to make a favorable impression on the trade on this side of the water. He called attention to the fact that New York opened weak at a considerable decline from the latest price of the previous day, and that the difference between December wheat there and in Chicago was but 3¾c, while it cost 10c to ship it from Chicago to New York. That meant that Chicago was away over an export basis, and no export business could be expected until there was an adjustment of values.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, and oats, and January pork Nov. 1. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



LIQUIDATION THE ORDER OF THE DAY

Grain Blockade and Russian Crop Figures Influential in Wheat—Other Features.

The very general rains throughout the West, Southwest, and Northwest, coupled with weak cables, liberal receipts in the Northwest, and the increase on passage of 1,040,000 bushels, were responsible for general liquidation in May wheat. At the same time shorts were fair buyers of December, and the difference between the two was slightly narrowed. Outside markets, as a rule, were weaker than ours. Second cables quoted an advance at Berlin, but other continental markets were closed, and Liverpool showed a decline of ¼d. The most pronounced weakness resulted from the posting of a cable from the editor of the *Corn Trade News* to Secretary Stone giving the yield of the principal cereals in Russia exclusive of Poland. These figures were larger than the trade expected and free selling followed. There was a moderate demand for medium grades of wheat on shipping account, but prices were off in sympathy with the speculative market. Receipts at principal Western points were 1,464,200 bu and at Eastern points 321,800 bu, a total of 1,786,000 bu. The shipments from Western points were 392,300 bu and from Eastern points 374,000 bu, a total of 766,300 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports wheat and flour were 582,000 and the local out-inspection 90,700 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 70¾@71c for No. 2 red, 62@63c for No. 3 red, 64¼c for No. 2 hard, 60@62c for No. 3 hard, 70¾@71c for No. 2 spring, 58@60c for No. 3 spring, and 59@54c for No. 3 white spring. Free on board sales were at 45@53c for No. 4 red winter, 62@64¼c for No. 3 red, 60¼@62½c for No. 3 hard, 40@52c for No. 4 spring, and 60@62½c for No. 3 do.

Wet weather, which was a bearish feature in wheat, was a bullish one in corn, from the fact that it interfered with the movement and also delayed the drying of the new corn. The fact that the receipts were nearly 100 cars under the estimates was also an encouragement to buyers at the opening. Considerable long corn was peddled out on the advance, however, and when wheat weakened corn followed suit, and the closing figures were at about the bottom of the day. Outside markets were easy, cables steady, and the cash demand only moderate. Receipts at the principal points were 604,000 bu and shipments 468,000. the export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 15,100 bu and the local out-inspection was 241,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 41¾@41¾c for No. 2. No. 2 yellow, and No. 2 white, 40½c for No. 3, 38@40¾c for No. 3 yellow, and 39¼@40c for No. 4. Free on board sales were at 40@41c for No. 4 mixed and 41¼c for No. 3 and No. 3 white.

In the oats market the most interesting feature of the day was the relative strength developed in the near futures. This was due largely to the fact of small deliveries on the estimate of 150,000 and an increased demand for oats in store. May held within ¼c range all day and early strength was followed by some depression under increased selling. Singer was a pronounced seller near the close, while Counselman and Boyden were among the buyers. December closed ⅛c higher, at 30¾c bid. after selling early as high as 31¼c. May closed at 4c premium. The estimated receipts for today are 80 cars. Cash lots were in good demand and firm. Free on board sales were 28@32c for No. 3, 33@34c for No. 3 white, and 35@37c for No. 2 white.

Early reports from the yards called the hog market firm and quoted an advance of 5c for desirable lots. On this the speculative market was moderately firm, but on a later report that shippers were out of the market selling became more general, commission men joining the crowd, prices slid off. There was a slight reaction at the close, but the list closed lower than on Monday. Liverpool was called steady, outside markets were easy, and receipts were fair with moderate shipments. Cash pork was quoted at $11.25@11.50. January lard opened at $7.37½, sold off to $7.35, and closed at $7.37½, cash being $6.35@8.62½, according to quality. January ribs opened at $6.62½, sold off at $6.52½, and closed at $6.55, cash being quotable at $7.00. Cash sales included 850 tcs lard at $6.35@8.62½, 25,000 lbs green hams at 8¾c, and 700,000 lbs short ribs at $7.75.

Rye was again stronger, selling up ½@¾c and closing at the top. Offerings were light on both cash and future account and a fair demand existed for everything this side of May. November sold at 50¾@51c and closed at the outside, with December at 52¾c after selling at 52c. May was nominally 56¾c. No. 2 to go to store sold sparingly at 50¼c and closed about 50½c. Free on board sales were at 51@52c for No. 2 and 46@46½c for No. 3. Exports were reported at 26,750 bu.

Barley was quiet and, while some of the trade reported the market heavy in tone, sales averaged fully as high as recently. Sample lots were generally wanted and there was some inquiry for round lots to arrive. A small quantity of choice No. 2 sold at 70c. Sample lots of No. 3 were at 38@53c and of No. 4 at 30@50c. Futures were not quotable.

The flour market was easy, with two round lots taken for export and nothing doing on local account.

Millstuffs were quiet, with sales of bran at $10.75@$12.00, the outside for sacks included, and middlings at $11.50@12.00.

Flaxseed remained at a standstill so far as prices were concerned. Receipts were 132 cars and shipments 38,728 bu. On present terms for the car lot offerings, and No. 1 on track sold at $1.10@1.10¼, with some of the Southwestern roads at a discount. Rejected sold at $1.01@1.08. In futures January commanded the former figure of $1.11¼, and $1.17 was paid for May. December was $1.10 bid. Timothy seed was quite unsalable and strongly bearish. Buyers appeared for distant deliveries, and March sold at $1.81, or fully 4c advance. Year was held at $1.70, and contract prices were quoted $1.65@1.70. Sales by sample were at $1.55@1.63. November or cash closer sealed sold at $6.60, indicating steadiness.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
December	$ 72¾	$ 70¾@72¾	$ 72¾
May	78	77¼@ 78¾	77¾
CORN.			
November	42	41¾@ 42¾	41¾
December	41¾	41¼@ 42¼	41¾
May	46	45¾@ 46¾	45¾
OATS.			
November	29½	29¼@ 29¾	29¾
December	30¾	30¼@ 31¼	30¾
May	35¾	34¼@ 35¾	34¾
MESS PORK.			
November	11.50	11.20 @11.47½	11.25
January	13.85	12.67½@12.90	12.75
LARD.			
November	7.70	7.70 @ 7.82½	7.72½
January	7.30	7.25 @ 7.37½	7.27½

RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

November			6.75
January	6.57½	6.52½@ 6.62½	6.55

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	November.	January.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 92¾	$	$ 1.01¾
No. 2 corn	53¾	.....	43
No. 2 oats	30¼	.....	31¾
Mess pork	.....	11.02½	11.40
Lard	5.95	6.12½	.....
Short ribs	5.70	6.07½	.....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Monday by carloads:

	No. 2.	No. 3.	Lower grades.	Total
Winter wheat	*163	174	33	370
Spring wheat	15	108	30	210
Corn	276	108	16	402
Oats	23	154	3	180
Rye	22	2	.....	24
Barley	2	94	72	168
Total	498	700	156	1,354

*Of this total 128 cars were No. 2 hard, which will not pass on contracts.

Received by canal: 16,500 bu corn, and 4,600 bu wheat.

Inspected out: 80,645 bu wheat, 241,871 bu corn, and 24,818 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 450 cars wheat, 480 cars corn, 240 cars oats, and 30,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.
Flour, brls	17,743	.....	28,342	.....
Wheat, bu	360,503	.....	95,551	.....
Corn, bu	232,800	.....	228,867	.....
Oats, bu	232,800	.....	273,084	.....
Rye, bu	31,248	.....	8,385	.....
Barley, bu	125,429	.....	46,850	.....
T. Seed, lbs	30,520	.....	35,095	.....
C. Seed, lbs	16,748	.....	33,455	.....
Pk, brls	4,680	.....	836,000	.....
F. Seed, bu	52,350	.....	15,564	.....
B. corn, lbs	198,700	.....	53,550	.....
Cheese, lbs	207,540	.....	250,940	.....
Butter, lbs	409,311	.....	467,142	.....
Hides, lbs	241,070	.....	1,008,963	.....
Wool, lbs	.....	.....	20,850	.....

The following were the stocks of provisions in this city on the dates named:

	Oct. 31, 1892.	Sept. 30, 1892.	Oct. 31, 1891.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, brls	.....	125,307	184
Pork, 1891-'92	93,943	.....	.....
Mess pork, old	1,608	2,100	94
Other pork, brls	2,249	5,766	5,427
P. s. lard, "contract," tcs	10,799	20,457	32,581
Other kinds lard	5,835	7,018	5,353
Short-rib mid., lbs	15,505,965	30,902,162	5,607,650
S. clear mid., lbs	679,983	440,346	1,559,569
Fz. s. c. mid., lbs	1,863,655	2,300,775	967,117
L. clear mid., lbs	614,632	436,035	326,700
D. salted shoul., lbs	698,041	1,393,756	858,535
S. p. shoulders, lbs	704,337	1,273,518	1,580,319
S. pickled hams, lbs	12,361,558	14,745,537	14,264,781
Dry salt bellies, lbs	1,271,983	1,527,467	1,435,384
S. pick'd bellies, lbs	1,434,249	2,430,416	2,221,803
S. p. picnic hams, lbs	1,588,712	2,242,774	1,562,421
S. p. Boston shoulders, lbs	61,200	534,600	700,700
S. p. skinned hams, lbs	1,024,400	1,299,737	1,162,413
Other cut meats, lbs	5,374,349	5,409,208	5,651,689

The following shows the clearances of provisions from Atlantic ports and the principal markets to which exported for the week ending Oct. 29:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.
Liverpool	200	526,000	4,631,000
London	100	670,000	440,000
Glasgow	30	490,000	660,000
Bristol	20	120,000	30,000
Other English ports	120	1,232,000	1,480,000
Antwerp	.....	473,000	2,250,000
Germany	80	900,000	.....
Holland	.....	235,000	160,000
France	20	1,010,000	.....
Other continental	20	712,000	154,000
Elsewhere	4,710	1,303,000	.....
Totals	5,380	7,717,000	9,825,000

Lake freights were steady at 2¾c for wheat and 1 2c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 50,000 bu flaxseed.

THE STREET MARKETS.

No Particular Activity, but a Fair Aggregate Business—Prices Nearly Steady.

South Water street merchants in some instances reported a dull local trade, but taking into consideration the shipping orders a large business was secured. Potatoes remained at former high prices, and other vegetables were plentiful. Grapes were a little slow, and apples sold moderately well. The poultry trade remained rather dull with prices low. Eggs were steady and butter continued firm, with all sweet makes readily salable. Receipts of cheese were large, mostly from the September output, although some October made of fine quality is beginning to appear.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 28¼@29c; fine 26@27½c; fair to good, 23@25c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 24@24½c; medium to good, 20@23c; packing stock, fresh, 14@15c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 20c per lb; fancy creamery, 18c; extra dairy, 16c; dairy, 14c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

BEANS—Hand-picked, navy and pea beans, $1.85@2.00 per bu; hand picked, mediums, $1.80@1.90; low grades, $1.00@1.50; California lima beans, $3.50@4.00 per 100 pounds.

BROOM CORN—Green-hurl, 4½@5½c per pound; red or yellow tipped hurl, 4@4½c; choice green carpet brush, 5@6c; green self-working, 4½@5¼c; inside and covers, 4@4½c; crooked, 2@3½c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 82½@85c; lard tierces, 97½c@$1.00.

CHEESE—Fine full cream cheddars, 9¼@10c per lb; flat shapes, 10@10½c; Young Americas, 10½@10¾c; slightly skimmed, 8@8c; imitation Swiss cheese, 11½@12½c; brick cheese, 10@11c.

EGGS—Fine to fancy fresh-laid stock, 21@22c per doz; ice-house stock, 19@20c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $3.00@3.50 per brl, and fair to good, $2.00@2.75; bananas, $1.25@2.00 per bunch; Siberian crab apples, $2.00@3.00 per brl; Cape Cod cranberries, $6.50@7.50; Concord grapes, 20@23c per basket of 8 to 10 lbs, with Delawares at 30@35c; lemons, $7.00@9.00 per box; Michigan free-stone peaches, 75@90c per 1-5 bu basket; pears, $3.50@4.50 per brl. California fruits—Pears, $3.00@3.75 per box of 40 lbs; muscat grapes, $1.25@1.50 per case of 20 lbs; tokay grapes, $1.50@2.00 per case; free-stone peaches, $1.40@1.75; prunes and plums, $2.25@2.50, according to variety.

HAY—The demand was chiefly for the best grades, while poor and common lots were slow. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $11.00; 2 cars choice No 2 at $9.50; 18 cars upland prairie at $9.00@9.75. Receipts, 933 tons; shipments, 70 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 4¼@4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c; No. 1 calfskins, 6½@7c; No. 2 do, 5½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½@3¾c.

POTATOES—Good to choice mixed, on track, 58@65c; in car-lots; from store, 65@85c; Hebrons, 63@68c; Burbanks, 67@70c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $3.50@4.25 per brl; Illinois, $2.50@3.50.

POULTRY—Live old chickens, 7@7½c per lb; spring, 8@8½c; hen turkeys, 8@9½c; ducks, 9@9½c; feathered geese, $5.00@7.50 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Beets, $1.50@1.75 per brl; cabbage per 100, $4.00@6.00; cauliflower, $1.50@2.00 per box; celery, 15@25c per doz bunches; cucumbers, 15@20c per doz; onions, $2.00@3.25 per brl; string beans, 75c@$1.50 per bu; tomatoes, $1.00@1.50; carrots, $1.50@2.00 per brl; turnips, $1.25@1.50 per brl.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.15.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse or dingy tub, 25@27c per lb; good medium tub, 28@30c; fine unwashed fleece, 24@27c; medium unwashed, 22@24c; coarse unwashed, 21@22c; light and heavy Cotswold, unwashed, 26@28c; fine washed fleece, 34@35c; medium do, 32@34c; coarse, 25@27c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed fleeces, 13@16c; medium do, 18@20c; coarse, 17@18c. Colorado and Territory wools—Lowest grades, 15@17c; medium, 20@22c; fine, 14@17c.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Native Cattle Strong at Monday's Advance in Prices—Range of Quotations.

The following is a statement of the Chicago movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Oct. 31	18,786	860	32,634	6,117
Tuesday, Nov. 1	8,500	1,000	21,000	5,000
Week thus far	27,286	1,860	53,634	11,117
Last week	31,580	2,597	52,578	20,554
Corresp'ding week, 1891	30,346	1,748	73,180	12,316
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 31	4,077	36	12,335	572
Tuesday, Nov. 1	2,500	100	7,000	1,000
Week thus far	6,577	136	19,335	1,579
Last week	6,005	344	25,581	3,564
Corresp'ding week, 1891	7,216	732	12,524	3,491

Receipts Nov. 1, with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	8,500	21,000	5,000
Kansas City	3,000	10,000	1,000
Omaha	2,800	3,200	100
St. Louis	4,800	5,200	500
Totals	25,600	39,400	6,600
Cor. day last week	28,700	57,200	16,000
Corresponding day '90	23,400	93,100	12,000
Corresponding day '90	18,500	67,000	9,000

Following is the Chicago live-stock movement for dates mentioned:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
October, 1892	345,230	547,496	200,198
September, 1892	385,466	568,798	190,898
October, 1891	379,358	684,989	191,297
October, 1890	362,096	746,344	219,107
Past ten months	2,955,526	6,403,483	1,808,174
Same months, 1891	2,986,881	6,753,679	1,830,276
Same period 1890	2,943,085	5,963,617	1,833,462
Same period